

THE SVVEDISH DISCIPLINE,

{ RELIGIOVS,
CIVILE,
And MILITARY:

THE FIRST PART, IN THE

Formes of Prayer daily used by those of the Swe-
dish Nation, in the Armie. Together with two se-
verall Prayers, uttered upon severall occasions
by that pious King, which GOD immedi-
ately heard and granted him.

The second Part, in the excellent Orders
observed in the Armie; whereof we here present
you the Articles, by which the Souldiery is governed.

The third Part, in the Kings Commission for levy-
ing of a Regiment: his Order for drawing vp of a
private Company; of a Squadron; and of a Brigade: with his
manner of Enquartering a private Regiment; and of an
Army Royall: vnto which is added the best manner of buil-
ding and fortifying of a Towne of Warre. All, in
five severall Figures expressed and explained.

*Last of all, Is the famous Battell of Leip-
sich, in two sayre Figures also set forth: and
now this second time more fully and
particularly described.*

L O N D O N ,

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1632.

The Swedish Discipline

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10 11



TO
ALL GENTLEMEN
PRACTITIONERS AND
Lovers of Armes, in all the
Cities and Corporations
of the Kingdome.

G E N T L E M E N S



Hat which I here present you with, is a *Military Argument* : the fitter for *Military men* therefore : whose *Exercise* and *Delight*, is in the fayre practise of *peaceable Armes*. This is my best hope, that it may be favourably accepted, for that my *Theme* and my *Patrones* are so well suited. So should every thing be, about a *Souldier*.

A 2

I doe

To the Christian Reader.

I doe it not upon any vaine thoughts or presumption, to teach you new mayes: a many of you, and your Leaders especially, are so curious I know, & so skilfull, at least, in the *Theory* of a Souldier, that you need not my Booke for a Master in this kinde. Tis meant for your *Recreation*: to put you into *Discourse* now and then: and to testifie withall, mine owne private respects both to your *Persons*, and of your *Practise*; thats the purpose of it. And truely very fit it is, that some body in the generall name, should encourage your *Exercise* with an acknowledgement, how much your *Country* is beholding vnto you: what though you haue not for your *Countries* cause as yet resisted vnto bloud? nor in the open field done dutie against a foe? what though the fayre Armes that you put on, be for *ornament* rather, than for *fence*?

To the Christian Reader.

fence? yet is your Military skill and dexterit
y at your Orders, Motions, Posturas,
and Handling of your Armes; as much
(perchance) as many an old Leaguerer
that hath. That our Age and Nation
are so happy in a still and gentle peace;
as neither doe we stand in need of your
valours; nor haue you your selues any
great use of your owne courages: blessed
be the Lord of Hosts therefore, who bath
not dealt so with any Nation. That here's
no fword drawne in our Kingdome, but
that of Justice; and that of Honour some-
times, which is gladly stooped vnto with
a bended knee; we are to thanke our ro-
all Soveraigne for, who is so studious of
our quiet. And under the favour of the
first fword; may wee all be ever happily
protected: and to the gracious stroake of
the second fword, I could wish with all
my heart, that all your shoulters that
deserve it, were submitted. Valour & cou-

To the Christian Reader.

rage I assure my selfe you would all shew,
should but your Country require your
service: and did she so, you should be a-
mong the first & the best men, that her
safetie must rely vpon. That the King-
dome hath by this means, the more that
are enabled to defend it, is partly owing
vnto your forwardnesse: and that there
is a new *Militia* every yeare reered vp,
and a continuall supply of a *Military*
breede of Practitioners, is to be ascribed
to your example. I know you much ho-
nour that miracle of Souldiers, the *King*
of Sweden: & by that time you haue read
this, you will find more cause for it. Here
in the *First part*, shall you find him *Re-*
ligious; in the *Second*, *Lust*: & in the *Third*,
most *Sufficien* for an every way accom-
plisht *General*; *Devotion*, *Lustice*, & a mar-
tiall excellency, make vp his *Disciplin*.
Farewell Gentlemen, and be pleased to
accept of this, and of the good will and
service, of the namelesse Author.

Ad Gustavum Adolphum, Regem Suecorum.

○ Quem te memorem, clarorum maxi me Regum?
Quae feram meritis nomina digna tuis?
Romulus auspiciis, forti probitate Camillus,
Pelides animis, consilio Pylias:
Impetu Alexander, praesenti pectore Cæsar,
Scipio militia es, Hannibal ingenio.
Omnia seclorum superas miracula; quo quot
Græcia post genitis, Roma vel ipsa dedit.
Astræam Marti solus, sanctumq; feroci,
Concilias, ferrum legibus, arma togæ.
Quod si grassantes pergis, prohibere tyrannos,
Pressaq; servili solvere colla jugo:
Exemplo si parta novo sua cuiq; reponis,
Et, repetens raptum, nil rapis inde tibi:
Si populos, victor, trahis in tua jura volentes,
Et domitos, auctâ req; Fideq; beas:
Tenoris assertis merces tibi Thracia cedat,
Lustrate Fidei Roma Minerval erit:
Nascentem indigitet, pugnanti militet aether,
Astra canant bellæ classica sacra tui:
Pressorum vindex, inopum Tucela, piorum
Angelus, ac reducis Signifer esto Dei.
At vos, O fontes gladium sperate Tiranni,
Quem socij vibrare, Christus, et hoc Gedeon.

Sa: Cr.

The

The same in English.

O H! whom may I thee style, most glorious King
Or to thy worth what names can worship bring
A Romulus in conduct may'st thou be,
Camillos in unconquered honestie.
In courage thou art great Achilles peere,
In counsell Nestors, farre from Nestors yeere:
In th'on-set Alexander, one would deeme thee,
In constant valour, Cesar I esteem thee.
In martiali skill a Scipio thou art,
An Hannibal in stratageme and art.
All Wonders thou exceed'st of elder age,
Which Greece, or Rome, hath left vpon times stage.
Mars with Astraea thou alone dost crowne,
Fury with Faith, Sword with Law, Armes with
If thus the raving Tyrants thou represso, (Gown
And galled neckes from slavish yoke release:
If (justice strange) thou part the rescued prey,
To each his owne, purloyning nought away:
Or foes if willing Subjects thou create,
By conquest bettered in their Faith and State;
Let Ibracia be thy pay, for Almaine free'd,
For Faith restored Rome, shall be thy meed:
Let Heaven poynt at thy birth, serue in thy warres,
And blaze thy holy Armes with new-borne starres:
Be thou the opprested's Shield, the poores relief,
The Saints good Angel, and Christ's Herald chiefe.
Teemble yes guiltie Tyrants to come on,
Upon the 'Sword of Christ and Gideon.

By Sa: Cr.

THE



THE
CHRISTIAN PART
OF THE KING OF

S V V E D E N S D I S C I P L I N E.

The first Part.



is not without a mystery, I suppose, that the old Israelites had an Ar-mory in their Temple: they would shew us, That these two cannot well be parted. And truly, me thinkes, that a Temple in an Ar-mory, is none of the weakest peices of fortifi-cation. How prevalent an Orator, the pray-ers of devout warriours haue beeene with the

The first Part

Lord of Hosts ; the conquests and examples of the same old *Israelites*, may abundantly informe us. How often hath victory (and that almost visibly too, I am sure, sensibly) come ryding downe upon the triumphant wings of devout prayer ?

Exod. 17.

The *Tabernacle* carried about by that most Christian Emperour *Constantine*, where ever his Campe went ; and where, in stead of a *Temple* hee celebrated his daily devotions : conquered more, perchance, for him, than ten of his heathen Legions. If *Moses* prayes, whilst *Iosuah* fights, *Amalek* must needes be dung downe. This our most pious Conquerour now, that he might as neerly as might be, resemble that great *Hebreo Generall*, that first of the nine *Worthies* — and that ever glorious *Constantine*, that first of the Christian Emperours; hath not courage enough (it seemes) to adventure himselfe into the field, till he first be impregnably fortified with this *holy Spell*, this *whole armour of God*.

A
Upon the dayes of the *Israelites* March, when their Camp in the Wildernesse remov'd, and the *Arke* of God with it ; *Moses* had prayers then twice a day : at the *Rising*, namely, and at the *Selling* downe of the *Arke* againe, had

Num. 10. 35

of the Swedish Discipline.

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had *Israell* a set forme of prayer. And that this religious King, might not seeme to fight the *Lords Battells*, without the Lords direction, he hath taken order to haue it call'd for, by most solemne and frequent prayers ; twice aday used throughout his whole Leaguer. And that not onely when the Campe remoues ; but when it lyes still too : not onely before a battell, or a danger (as if he were at Sea) but even when no enemy is at hand ; even then he prayes too. And not onely commands his Army twice a day ; but himselfe, as I heare, uses to set apart many whole dayes, to his owne pious privacy, and his closest devotions : upon which may no man then speake to him, because he then speaks with God. *Behold here are two swords* ; Fighting and Praying, and Praying & Fighting : thus hath the King of *Sweden* learn'd to conquer. It is none of the unpolitkest parts of his Majesties new Discipline, that I now present you with ; which the exemplary piecie of that religiouse Prince, hath taught me to put in the first place of his Discipline ; seeing in the following Articles of his civill Discipline, himselfe giues the first place unto those Articles, which concerne God and his service.

B 2

To

The first Part

To crosse that Proverbiall Verse therefore
 which sayes that Souldiers haue neyther Faith nor
 Religion in them, I will here afford you some of
 those Formes of his daily prayer,frequented
 in every Quarter of his Leaguer, as I finde
 them in the Booke called *Arma Suecica*, Pag 77.



¶ The Prayers.

*In time of our Necessities, and
 for the Christian Church.*

¶ Almighty and eternall Lord God,
 who delightest not in the death of a
 sinner, but wouldest rather that all
 should liue and come to the knowledge of
 the truth: we hunibly intreate thee by thy
 Christ, thine onely Sonne, our Lord; that
 thou wouldest please to bestow thy grace
 upon all faithfull Doctors and Teachers; to
 the intent they may purely and clearely deli-
 ver thy Word: and that all such as eyther
 hate it, or with false doctrine corrupt it, or
 by force persecute it; thy teachers may be a-
 ble

of the Swedish Discipline.

5

ble manfully to resist; and so enlighten them, that they may bring them to the knowledge of thy selfe. Grant, mercifull Father, thy Holy Spirit unto all Christian and lawfull Magistrates, that they may well and peaceably rule their own Subjects ; and that under them we all leading a quiet and a blamelesse life ; may with a true faith celebrate the riches of thy grace ; and with a constant mind in all holinesse and righteousness, as may be pleasing ; serue thee the true God and Lord of Lords, thorough thy only beloved Sonne Iesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Another Prayer to the same purpose.

A lmighty and everlasting God, Creator of Heaven and Earth ; we thy poore children, doe from the bottome of our hearts in the name of thy beloved Sonne Iesus Christ entreat thee : that by the power of thy Spirit thou wouldest be pleased to direct thine owne Christian Church, with all the true servants of it : that with constancy they may cleave unto thy Word ; so increasing in faith, hope, charitie, and patience un-

2

The first Part

to the end, that they may be saved. Vouchsafe thy divine grace also, unto all Christian Kings, Princes, and Gouvernours ; and especially the King our Soveraigne Lord: and to all their Counsellours and chiefe Officers; that they may so rule their Subjects, thy people, well and according to thy good pleasure; as that peace, good dealing, and righteousness, may be cherished; troubles, injustice, and all wickednesse, may be banished, and quite taken out of the way.

Looke mercifully upon our enemies, and upon all those that persecute us : cause that both they and we, may seriously repent us of our sinnes : grant them and us and all the whole Christian world, such a minde to the loue of peace, that we may serue thee, O holy God, in all pietie and honestie.

Comfort, moreover, all those that are afflicted, poore, sicke, sorrowfull, distressed captiues, troubled in minde, those that suffer persecution or temptation ; that they may beare the crosse patiently, and obtaine at last a happie issue out of all their troubles. Blesse the fruits of the earth also unto us, for the necessary nourishment of our bodies ; and preserve them from all danger and ill weather.

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of the Swedifb Discipline.

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And especially be thou present with us in this our expedition ; pardon our sinnes, and mercifully turne away from us these punishments which we haue deserved.

Keep safe, moreover, our Lord the King from all dangers both of soule and body ; preserue all his Captaines & Commanders, higher and lower together with his whole Army, and our fellow-Souldiers. Grant us, O Lord our God, unanimous and sincere minds, wise direction, happie proceedings, and our desired end, in all our actions and endevours : So as may best make to the glory of thy holy Name, the quietnesse, peace, comfort, joy, and happiness, finally, both temporall and eternall ; of our selues, Country, and all these afflicted Christians, which profess the Orthodox and true faith. Shew us some token for good, that they which hate us may see it and be ashamed : because thou Lord hast holpen us, and comforted us. These blessings that thou wouldest vouchsafe unto us, we thy poore children entreat thee humbly, by the death & passion of thy onely Sonne Iesus Christ, who liueth and reigneth with thee world without end. Amen.

Psal. 86. 17.

Another

The first Part

Another Prayer to the same purpose.

OMnipotent and eternall God, Father of our Lord Iesus Christ, Creator and preserver of all things: most humbly we entreat thee, together with thy beloved Sonne and holy Spirit, that thou wouldest be pleased to be favourable unto us; even for the merits of thy Sonne Iesus Christ: whom in thy wonderfull counsell thou hast given us to be a Sacrifice for our sinnes, and whom thou hast appoynted to be our Advocate and Mediator: that by Him thou mightest expresse thy justly conceived anger against the sinnes of the world; and thy mercies towards us. Sanctifie Lord and guide us by thy Holy Spirit: gather, governe, and preserue thy Christian Church: giue us thy grace, that according unto what thou hast in thy holy Word prescribed us, we may liue holily and unblamidly in this present world.

The Queene
of Swedens
name is Maria
Eleonora; sister
unto George
William, now
Marquess &
Elector of
Brandenburg.
This young
Lady their
Daughter be-

Preserve our Lord the King, our soveraigne
Lady the Queene, their royll Daughter, and
all the regall Family, unto the glory of thy
Name, and the generall comfort and protec-
tion of us all. Grant us a good government
in the Common-wealth, and whatsoever els
is

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is necessary for our wel-being; Peace, namely, a happy government, with a good and an honest neighbourhood. Blesse, finally, our counsells & our enterprisces: and that through Iesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with thee and the holy Spirit, one God true and coequall. Amen.

ing the onely
childe of the
King of Swe-
den, now liu-
ing, is named
Christina: who
was by the
States of Swe-
den in the
Parliament of
Stockholme, An.
1619. recei-
ved for their
Queene, in
case the King
should dye
without o-
ther Issue.

Another Prayer to the same purpose.

4

Most mercifull God, and heavenly Father: wee giue unto thee all thankes for those thy benefits, which until this day thou out of thy Fatherly goodnesse hast bestowed upon us. And first of all, for that thou hast redeemed us by thy Sonne, and hast in thy Word revealed him unto us, in whom thou offerest remission of sinnes, righteousness, and everlasting life, unto all men, that with a penitent heart and true faith embrace it.

Preserue we beseech thee pure and uncorrupt, thine owne holy Word & Sacraments, in these dangerous times, against all Hereticks and false Teachers. Especially against the Papists: who at this present with many

C bloudy

The first Part

bloody slaughteres, and inhumane tyranny,
doe like ravening Wolues & roaring Lyons,
undeservedly scatter and devoure thy poore
Christian flocke. Looke downe O Lord
upon the miserable condition of thy people,
refraigne the insolency of their enemies, hinder
thou their bloody purposes, that so they
may perceiue, that thou thy selfe fightest for
thy holy Church ; nor wilt giue it for a prey
unto them.

Next, O Lord, pray we for all those De-
puties of thine, to whom thou hast commit-
ted the government of the Cōmon-wealth,
and the sword of justice. For our own King
first of all, whom thou in mercy hast set o-
ver us, to be our head and protector : Pre-
serue his Majestie from all perills, as well se-
cret as open : grant prosperitie of successe un-
to him : victory and deliverance against the
enemies of his person and Kingdome. De-
fend him, Lord, with the strength of thy
right hand in this present and dangerous ex-
pedition ; which for the safetie of his owne
Kingdome, and for the obteyning of a good
Peace, he hath undertaken : and graunt that
the Warres being brought unto a happie
end, both himselfe and his whole Army,
may

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II

may safely returne againe into their owne Countries.

Nor lesse earnestly doe wee recommend unto thee our Soveraigne Lady the Queenes Majestie, with her royll Daughter : Bless Lord both him and her, and keepe them both with thy Fatherly goodnesse and mercy. Wee recommend unto thee in like manner the Right Honourable the privie Counsellours and chiefe Magistrates of his Kingdome : so governe and direct them all with thy Holy Spirit ; that they may preferre thy glory before all ; and with an honest and a good heart, study the prosperitie both of King and Kingdome. Pray we also for his Majesties Army, and Navy, and for all his Mettall mynes, and all things else, which may be beneficiall unto the Cōmon-wēalth, and commodious unto the Subject. Turne away, for thy Christs sake, what ever may eyther destroy or endanger them : and giue a blessing unto any thing, that may any wayes advance the truth of our Religion, and our Country in generall. Looke favourably, O heavenly Father, upon all the Professors of the same true religion with us ; who being sorely at this present oppressed by the Pa-

The first Part

pists, suffer the losse both of their liues and fortunes : Succour them, Lord, that they may bee delivered from these troubles. Keepe us in health from the noysome pestilence, from sudden and unhappye death; from dearth, famine, scar-fires, mutinyes, disagreements amongst our selues, and from hayle and tempest. Infuse into our hearts concord, faithfulness, and muthal charitableitie. Comfort all those that are afflicted, sicke, in prison or calamitie. Succour and comfort all widowes and fatherlesse, women with childe, and that giue sucke. Be thou guide unto all those that travell eyther by land or by water: that they walking in thy right paths, and having prosperously dispatched their owne busynesse, may safely returne at length unto their owne families. Deliver us, Lord God, from all evill: and when our fatall houre of death shall come, mercifully receiue us into thy Kingdome: translate our soules out of this vale of misery, into thy heavenly Paradise, where we may laud and prayse thee for it, world without end, Amen.

I I.

A Prayer for forgiuenesse of finnes.

O Lord God, heavenly Father, who delightest not in the death of a sinner, nor wouldest that he should perish, but that he should be converted and live: we humbly entreat of thee, mercifully to turne from us those punishments which our sinnes haue deserved: and that thou wouldest be pleased in plentifull manner to bestow thy mercy upon us, thorough Iesu Christ our Lord. Amen.

Another Prayer to the same purpose.

O Wel-beloved Lord Iesu Christ, haue mercy upon us miserable sinners, and looke with the eyes of compassion upon us, as thou somtimes diddest upō Mary Magdalene, that penitent sinner, when lying at thy feete, ffree from the bottome of her heart sincerely bewayled her owne transgressions: and the Publican in the Temple when he smote upon his breast, and implored thy favour: and the Theefe upon the

Crosse when he entreated and obteyned thy pardon. Lord grant us to receiue the same this day from thee : absolute thou us in Heaven, forgiue us our sinnes, O God, thou author of all comfort. Cast us not away from thy presence; but cause us so to walke in thy feare, that in faith and loue wee may serue and please thee, thorough Iesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

III.

For Peace and Concord.

Giue peace, in our time, O Lord: because there is no other that fighteth for us, but onely thou O God. Giue peace unto our King, and all other Princes: direct them rightly to govern the Cōmon-wealthe: and grant that under them wee may liue a quiet and a peaceable life, in all pietie and honestie. Amen.

Another.

Another.

O Lord God heavenly Father, from whom all courage of minde, good counsayle, and just workes doe proceede ; giue unto thy servants that peace which the world cannot giue : that both our hearts may depend vpon thy Commandements ; and also that being safe under thy protection, wee may passe our time in rest and quietnesse, thorough Iesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

2

Another.

O Almighty and eternall God, King of glory and Lord of Heaven and Earth; by whose Spirit all things are governed, and by whose becke and providence all things are directed : thou onely art the God of peace, from whom all peace and concord doe proceede : wee humbly beseech thee to forgiue us our sinnes, and to giue us thy holy peace and true concord : that in thy feare we may serue thee, and for ever laud & praise thee :

3

thee: who together with the Sonne and Hol-
ly Ghost livest and reignest one true and e-
ternall God. Amen.

I V.

For the King.

A Lmighty God, heavenly Father, for Ies-
sus Christ thy beloved Sonne we be-
seech thee, favourably to looke downe
upon our King: guide him with thy holy
Spirit: keepe him with a guard of thine An-
gels, against all dangers both of soule and
body: keepe him safely from all misfortunes:
so bring it to passe, that by the expedition
which he now makes, we may be delivered
from our enemies; and that by his safe re-
turne, we being made joyfull; may from
thenceforth laud, honour, and prayse thee,
world without end. Amen.

Another.

T He King shall rejoice in thy strength,
T O Lord: exceeding glad shall he be of
thy salvation. Thou hast given him
his

his hearts desire; and not denied him the request of his lippes. For thou hast filled him with the best of thy blessings; and hast set a Crowne of pure gold upon his head. He al-
ked life of thee, and thou gavest him a long life, even for ever and ever. His honour is great in thy salvation glory and great worship hast thou laid upon him. For thou hast filled him with all kind of blessings for ever; and thou shalt make him glad with the joy of thy countenance. Hear him Lord in the time of trouble, let thy Name set him in a safe place. Send him helpe from the Sanctuary, and strengthen him out of ^{the} Remem-
ber also all his offerings; and accept his burnt Sacrifice. Grant him his hearts desire, and fulfill all his mind. Helpe Lord thine ^{the} noin-
ted, and heare him from thy Sanctuary, through Iesus Christ. Amen.

Another.

Grant peace, O God, unto our King and
all his Officers, well to governe the
Common - wealth: that vnder them
we may lead a Christian, a quiet, and a peace-

able life, in all devotion, and in honestie, Amen.

Another.

4

O Eternall and mercifull God, heavenly Father, that hast the hearts of all Kings in thy hands, and bowest them which way thou pleaseſt: ſo bring it to paſſe that by this troublſome warre, the meaneſes of making a good agreement, and of eſtabliſhing a ſure peace, may be found out: all heart-burniſhing, offeſces, and diſſenſion removed. Thou from whom all helpe in earth commeth, helpe us; that ſo we may liue peaceably and quietliy in all devotion and honestie. We haue to confeſſe the truthe, plucked downe all thy plaques, vpon our ſclues, by our ſinfulneſſe, faultineſſe, and tranſeſſions. But rebuke vs not in thine anger, neyther chafteſt vs in thy heavie diſpleaſure. Correct vs, to amend vs, but not vterly to deſtroy vs. Enlighten our eyes, that we ſleepe not in death. Returne at length, and be gra- cious vnto vs: ſatiſfie vs with thy goodneſſe, that we may rejoyce & be glad all the dayes of

of our life. Comfort vs according to the time thou haft afflicted vs ; and the yeares wherein we haue suffered adversitie. Remember not our former iniquities. Haue mercy vpon vs, and that soone ; for wee are brought very low. Helpe vs, O God our helper, for the honour of thy Name. Deliver vs and forgiue vs our sinnes, for thy Names sake ; because thou art the Lord, the highest aboue all the world : thou art long-suffering, of great goodnesse, and gratiouse: nor art thou prone vnto anger and to vengeance ; seeing to those that repent, thou haft promised remission of all their sinnes. So shall we thy people, and the sheepe of thy pasture, giue thee thankes for ever, and will speake of thy praise from generation to generation. Amen.

V.*Against all evill.*

O Lord God, heavenly Father, that despisest not the sighing of the miserable, nor the desire of such as be afflicated ; mercifully heare our prayers which we

D 2 make

The first Part

make before thee in these our necessities :
and grant that those evills which the Devill
or man worketh against vs, be brought to
nought, and that by the providence of thy
goodnesse, they may be dispersed : that we
being hurt by no persecution, may giue
thee thankes in thy holy Church, and prayse
thee evermore for the same, thorough Iesus
Christ thy Sonne our Lord. Amen.

Another Prayer.

2

O Lord God heavenly Father, who well
knowest, that by reason of our hu-
mane frailtie we are not able of our
selues to subsist in so many dangers : graunt
such strength vnto vs both of soule and bo-
dy, that whatsoever doth vexe or trouble vs
by reason of our sinnes, wee may by thine
assistance be able to overcome, through Ie-
sus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Another.

Another.

A Lmightie and eternall God, which out
of thine own meere mercy hast called
vs miserable sinners vnto the know-
ledge of thy selfe in Iesus Christ ; we from
the bottome of our hearts entreat thee, to
governe vs by thy Holy Spirit, and to guard
vs by thy holy Angels ; that neyther the De-
vill, or naughtie people, no nor the wicked-
nesse of our own sinfull flesh, may thrust vs
headlong into securitie, or to the leading of
a wicked life, to the offence of our brethren :
but that being by thee delivered out of all
their snares, we may haue thee alwayes be-
fore our eyes, loue thee aboue all, and our
neighbour as our selues: profiting thereby in
faith, charitic, hope, and patience ; vntill the
comming of our blessed Saviour Iesus Christ,
to deliver vs out of all these evils, with which
we haue a daily conflict here in this world ;
and to translate vs vnto joyes celestiall : To
whom with thee and the Holy Ghost, be
all honour and glory world without end.

Amen.

Dr. 3 VI. A.

V. I.

Against our enemies.

O Lord Iesus Christ, Sonne of the living God; thou onely art the true Souldier and Captaine, the Lord mightie in Battell: Behold, thine enemies rage mightily, and those that hate thee rise vp against vs: they take subtle counsell together against thy people, and lay their heads together against thy secret ones. Goe too, say they, let vs cut the off that they be no more a people, & that the name of *Izrael* may be blotted out. For we put not our trust in our owne strength; for we know, that there is no King that can be saved by the multitude of an Host; neyther is any mighty man delivered by much strength. An horse is counted but a vaine thing to saue a man; neyther shall he deliver any man by his great strength: but our trust is in thee, that art our refuge, and a Tower of defence against our enemies. Thou being

Psal. 33. 15. our Captaine, we shall discomfit an Host of men; and with the helpe of our God, wee shall leape over the wall. Thou being our ayde, we shall doe famous exploitts; thou art

art able to beate our enemies to dust : they compasse vs about ; but in thy name we will destroy them : they come about vs like Bees, & smoake against vs like fire among thornes ; but in thy Name wee will destroy them. Thou overthrewest Pharaoh and his Host in the red Sea ; thou constreynedst Senacherib to turne againe into his owne Country : thou overthrewest proud Haman ; and threwest owne the haughtie Holofernes. So Lord deale with our enemies : doe vnto them as thou diddest vnto the Madianites, and as vnto Sisera and Iabin at the brooke Kison. Make their Princes like Oreb and Zeb ; and their Leaders like vnto Zeba and Salmana. Let the mischiefe which they prepare for others, fall vpon their owne heads ; and their wickednesse vpon their owne pates. So shall wee sing of thy power, and prayse thy goodnessse betimes in the morning. For thou God art our Protector, & our refuge in all our necessities. Amen.

A Prayer of King Asa, 2 Chron. 14. 11 &c.

AS A cryed vnto the Lord his God, and said ; Lord, it is nothing with thee, to helpe, whether with many, or with them

The first Part

them that haue no power. Helfe vs O Lord our God, for we rest on thee, and in thy name w^e goe against this multitude. O Lord thou art our God, let not man prevaile agaist vs.

*A Prayer of Iudas Macchabæus vnto
his Souldiers, 1 Macchab 4. 8,*

Then layd *Iudas* to the men that were with him, Feare yee not their multitude, neyther be yee afraid of their assault. Remember how our fathers were delivered in the red Sea, when *Pherib* pursued them with an Army. Now therefore let vs cry vnto Heaven, if peradu[n]ture the Lord will haue mercy vpon vs, and remember the Covenant of our fathers, and destroy this Host before our face this day. That so all the Heathen may know, that there is one, who delivereth and savelth *Israell*.

A Prayer

A Prayer of Luther for Souldiers,

found in the 3. Tome of the Edition at Lena, fol. 330.

H
Eavenly Father, here am I by thy di-
vine will in this externall calling, un-
der the Command of my Generall;
first to serue thee, as is fitting; and then for
thee to obey my Captaine. I giue due thanks
unto thy goodnesse and mercy, that thou
haft called me unto this condition, and set
me about that worke, which I assuredly
know to be no sinne, but a right action, and
a service acceptable unto thy will. And for
that I haue learned out of thy saving Word,
that our owne good workes doe not profit
us for the obtaining of salvation; and that no
man is saved for that he is a Souldier, but for
that he is a Christian; I will not therefore
put my confidence in this worke and service
of mine: but what ever I doe, I will doe it
with a good will, as to doe thee a service:
and I out of the bottom of my heart beleue,
that I am redeemed and saved, ouely by the
innocent bloud of thy beloved Sonne, my
Lord Iesus Christ, which according to thy
will, he shed for me vpon the Altar of the

The first Part

Crosse. In this beliefe I resolute to stand, in
this will liue and dye; for this doe I now
fight and take paines: O Lord God, heaven-
ly Father, preserue and encrease this faith in
me, through thy Holy Spirit. Amen.

Against the Plague, and other noysome Diseases.

Almighty God, Lord and Father of all
grace and consolation, haue mercy up-
on vs, and upon thy Christian people.
Consume vs not in thy fury by this contagi-
ous pestilence: but as in the time of David
thou commaunderest the destroying Angell
to hold his hand, and give over killing: so
cause, O most gracious Lord, this terrible
rod of thine anger to cease from vs, and not
to destroy thine afflicted people. Strengthen
vs with the wholesome power of thy Word,
that we may be healthy both in soule & bo-
dy; that we may laud & prayse thee here on
earth for a time, and for ever in the Heavens.
O Lord Iesus Christ, succour vs in this sickly
time, for those bitter paines that for our
sakes thou sometimes enduredst: make in-

of the Swedish Discipline.

27

tercession for vs with thy heavenly Father: defend vs against the heavie wrath of God; forgiue vs our trespasses; giue thine innocency vnto vs. Call to minde in this grievous plague-time, how much our Redemption cost thee, and suffer not that thy bloud-shed for vs, to be lost, or become in vaine. O Hol-
y Ghost, vouchsafe thou to descend sweetly into our languishing hearts; refresh thou and recreate our soules. And if it so fall out that this plague strike vs also, then take thou the cure of our soules in that houre, in which we must depart out of this life: lay vs in the most sweete bosome of Christ our Redee-
mer, that we may be there partakers of eternall joy and quietnesse. Fulfill all thy most sweete promises in us, which are in thy Word made unto vs. Take from us all un-
belief, doubting, and impatience: make us ever readie to obey the will of God, even thou, who with the Father and the Spinne, livest one God world without end. Amen.

E 2 Of

*The first Part**Offorgiuenesse of Sinnes: and of
the Lords Supper.*

O Good Lord Iesus Christ: I am now wayable eyther in words or thought, sufficiently to make expression of thy great loue which thou hast declared towards me, at such time as thou receivedst me miserable sinner into grace, and hast made me to eate and drinke of thy true body and bloud, vnto euerlasting life. Accept in the meane time this sacrifice of Thankesgiving of my heart and mouth, which in this mortall boode I am able to pay unto thee; until I come home unto thec, where I shall for ever praise thee. Giue thy Holy Spirit unto me, who may teach me to know how much good thou hast alreadie wrought in me: that so in faith, charitie, hope, & patience, I may begin to leade a new life; vnto thy prayse, mine owne amendment, and the good of my neighbour. Grant this for the merit of thy precious bloud, and the redemption which thou thereby hast made. Amen.

And

And these be some of those devout prayers, with which this most pious Prince teaches his Army, to call vpon the Lord of Hosts and Victory. Now vnto these good prayers, let all religious Readers that wish well vnto this King; adde this or the like, for a close vnto the rest. The Lord heare thee in the time of trouble, and the name of the God of Iacob defend thee: be vnto thee a Shield, and Buckler, against thine enemies: arme thee with the sword of Gideon: and the Lord of Hosts goe forth with thine Armies; that the Victories which God shall giue thee, may bring freedome and justice vnto the innocent and oppressed, enlargement to Religion, liberty to Germany: and the benefits of a sweet and a lasting peace vnto all Christendome. This grant vs for the Prince of Peace his sake, Iesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

And now that you may know that the King of Sweden doth not onely enjoyne others to pray, but that in his owne person he practises these devotions by himselfe; I will here subjoyne you two severall prayers, conceived, no doubt, in his owne

The first Part

more private and premeditated considerati-
on; and uttered in publicke, and extempore,
as it seemed. The first was at his Majesties
first landing upon the coalts of *Germanie*;
wherc so soone as ever he out of his long
boate set his foote upon the dry Land, he
thus by prayer and thanksgiving, in Gods
Name tooke possession of the Countrey;
himselfe whilst his men were landing, step-
ping a little aside, and before them all, upon
his knees, uttering these words of devotion.
*O most great God, that commaundest what
ever thou pleaseſt both in heaven, and earth,
and in the ſurging Seas: what thankfulneſſe
am I now bound to render unto thee, for
that thou haſt preſerved me thus ſafely, in
all this ſo perilous a voyage? Againe and a-
gaine doe I from the very bottome of my
heart and ſoule, glue thankes unto thee:
and here I humbly beſeech thee, that ſeeing,
as thou very well knoweſt, I haue not un-
dertaken this expedition for any private end
of mine owne, but onely for thine honours
faffe; and to be ſome comfort and assistance
unto thine afflicteſ Church: ſo (if ſo be the
time which thy ſelfe haſt appoynted, be al-
readie come) thou wouldest now be pleaſed*

to

of the Swedish Discipline.

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to favour and blesse me hereafter also : and that, especially, thou wouldest send me a fayre winde and a prosperous ; that the Army yet left behinde, which out of so many people and Nations I haue gathered together ; I may with joyfull eyes shortly here behold, and with a happie beginning promote with them the glory of thy holy name ; Amen.

When his Counsellors and Commanders then next his person, saw their devout King thus on the bare ground upon his knees ; and heard with what a fervencie of spirit he uttered these devotions ; an inward comfort and an holy joy they tooke at it, wrought more with them than their enemies could yet ever doe ; that is, even forced, and pressed teares out of their manly eyes. This his pious Majestic then perceiving, Forbeare to weepe, sayes he to them, but heartily conjoyne your prayers with me : for the greater the army of prayers is, the greater and more assured shall the victory be. He that prayes diligently, hath in part overthrowne the enemy already, and already gotten the victory. Thus having sayd, he out of two hundred long boates lands his men, then on the shoares

The first Part

shoares side, and then sends them to his shippes to fetch more : and God so heard him, and the winde so favoured him ; that according to his former prayers, his whole Army very shortly, and very safely arrived.

I will not here compare this prayer of this pious and victorious Prince, vnto that of the great *Joshah* ; at whose request the Sunne stood still, as the winde here did at his : but that you may see that God did indeed heare the prayers of this King too ; I will now giue you a more eminent example of it. The Papists, had one of theirs done it, would undoubtedly haue cryed out, A miracle : and well they might : for few such they haue, but I will onely thinkt of it, as of a present and a visible blessing sent from that great God, to whom the windes and the Seas obeyed. And thus it was.

The King a little after this, having a designe upon *Sectiu* ; and his Army now readie upon the shoare, and his boates readie upon the River to imbarke them ; the winde, behold, was contrary, and so had beeene for some dayes before. This the King observing, turning a little aside, he before his Ar-

my

my with bended knees, and hands lift up to Heaven, uttered these words.

O thou most just God ! full well thou knowest, that this enterprise I did not at first undertake, out of any rashnesse, or ambition, but for the glory of thy most holy Name, and the defence of the truth of thy Word : here, therefore, now call I vpon thy Godhead, and most humbly doe I beseech thee ; that with the ayre of thy favour, and with a prosperous winde, thou wouldest vouchsafe to breath vpon this my vndertaking. Amen.

No sooner was this prayer ended, but the winde suddenly, as a man might say, chopt about, and swel'd the *Swedish* sayles with so hard a gale, that the whole Fleete passing the *Swing*, or arme of the *Oder*, was in two houres space runne full sixe *Germane* myles (twentie of ours perchance if not more) and all on the sudden, when they were little looked for, came to an Anchor within an *English* myle of *Stetin*, to the great admiration of the beholders, and the greater de-

The first Part

feate of the hopes and purposes of the *Imperialists*; who had a designe within two dayes after, to haue layd siege to the same Towne, had not God thus miraculously prevented them.

And thus much, though I now giue you, out of a *Latine Copie*; yet, to confesse the truth, did I in the writing of my former Booke, finde mentioned in one of the weekly *Currantoes*: how that the Kings Fleete was by a strong and a sudden Northerly winde, strangely advanced thrcugh the *Oder*, even to the very walles of the Citie. But this I durst not then write, vpon the bare credite of a comonon *Currantoe*; nor durst I with this winde (though a strong one it were) adventure to stemme the tyde of popular opinion; which I found not onely to runne against, but (to vse the language of the Sea) with a stiffe currant strongly to be set against the credite of these weekly *Currantoes*. Which warinesse of mine, made me indeed to leaue out many notable particulars, which since finde reported, in the Booke called *Annales Sacrae*.

God Almighty, that hath so graciously both

both heard and granted, these two prayers
of this pious King ; heare all the rest also :
both those that himselfe makes, and what
other good Christians make likewise
for him. And those *Englishmen*
that will not, I wish they
would say *Amen*
vnto it.

F I N I S.

2
any thing of value
any body or object of value
will find it's own place
and value
any thing of value
will find it's own place
and value
any thing of value
will find it's own place
and value

2 1 1 8 1 9.

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THE
SECOND PART
of the Swedish Discipline:
*Containing those Orders, and Articles
of Warre, which haue beeene commanded by,
the King of Sweden, to be vnder their severall
Penalties obserued in his Majesties Camp,
Garrisons, or elsewhere.*



VSTAVUS ADOLPHVS
By the Grace of God King of
the *Swedens Gothes and Vandals*,
Great Prince of *Finland*, Duke
of *Estonia and Carelia*, and Lord
of *Ingria, &c.* Whereas the ex-
actnesse of Ancient Discipline
and Justice is now almost vtterly
forgotten: and in place thereto many strange and enor-
mous abuses, crept in amongst our soldiers: Wee there-
fore taking the matter into our tender care and consid-
eration; will by the assistance of Almighty God ende-
avour to doe our vttermost, both for the reducing of the
said forme of Discipline, and the rooting out the same a-
F *buses.*

buses, vsing to that purpose the way of gentlenesse and admisition vnto some; and resoluing to take the course and stricnesse of Iustice vnto others That therefore our soldiers may the better be trained vp to the right vse and handling of their Armes, so as may best enable them for our service and defence of our natiuē Country: and that euery man in like manner, may the better eschew what may fall out to be inconuenient : Wee haue once againe overseene our former Articles of warres, calling our from thence these following Articles; which wee haue thought most fit and expedient, both for our service and their ordering. Streightly willing or commanding all our soldiers, boþt natius of our Kingdome aswell as Strangers, seruing both on Horse and Foote; that from the time of their comming into our service , they doe duely and obediently obserue these following Articles: vnto which, if any vpon presumption doe the contrary, he shall be Punished as here after followeth.

Seing therefore that all our welfare and prosperity, proceedeth from Almighty God; and that it is all mens duty to feare and serue him aboue all: Wee streightly horeby charge all manner of Persons whatsoeuer, that they by no meaues vse any kind of *dolarry, Witch-craft, or Enchanting of Armes*, by Devils enchantment any manner of way whatsoeuer. And if any herein be found faulty he shall be proceeded against according to Gods law and the Swedens : And so much as the law in that case enjoyneth, shalbe put in execution against them. And it is further provided, that such manner of Malefactors shall by no meanes be suffered to come in Company with any soldiers whatsoeuer.

3

If any shall blasphemē the name of God, either drunke or sober

sober; and the thing be by 2. or 3. witnesses proued against him, he shall be put to death without all mercy.

3

If any shall presume to deride or scorne Gods word or Sacraments, and be taken in the fault; they shall forthwith be convented before the *Consistory* or *Commission Ecclesiastical*, to be in presence of the *Commissioners* examined : by whom if he be found guilty and condemned; he shall lose his head without all mercy. But if the words by him so vttered, were spoken out of hast or vnauidednesse; he shall for the first offence be put in Irons for 14. dayes : And giue vnto the next hospitall one halfe Months pay. After which if he presume againe, he shalbe shot to death.

4

He who in his anger shall sweare by the name of God, and be taken therewith; whither it were done in hastinesse or not, or otherwise in the executing of his office : he shall forfeit halfe a Months pay vnto the poore. In like manner, if any be in time of Prayers found drinking, or at any other evill exercise, the shall giue one halfe months pay vnto the next Hospitall, and at the next Preaching or Prayers that is, he shall be brought vpon his knees in the midst of all the Congregation, there to craue pardon of Almighty God; and so continue the whole time of Diuine service and Sermon. This shall the Minister see executed.

5

And to the end that Gods word be by no meaneſ neglected, our will is, that publick Prayers be euery day ſaid both morning and Evening throughout our whole leaguer. For which purpose, ſhall ſome token or warning be giuen by our Generall; and in his absence by our Marshall of the Field, or other chiefe officer. Which token or warning, ſhall be made by ſound of trumpet, playing the tune of ſome Psalme: vnto which the other trumpettors ſhall likewiſe answer in the tune of a Psalme: and ſo shall the Drummers of euery Regiment. Then ſhall euery Priest or Minister in our Army ſay Publick Prayers in his owne Quarter.

6

Whatsoeuer Minister shall neglect his time of Prayer (except by sicknesse or other lawfull occasion he be hindred) he shall for euery absence forfeit one halfe moneths pay vnto the next Hospitall;

7

Whatsoeuer soldiour shall neglect the time of Prayers, & is therefore once, twice, or thrice admonished by his Captaine, he shall ly e in prison 24. houres : except he had a lawfull occasion to be absent.

8

If any Minister shalbe found drunken at such time as he shoulde preach or rede Prayers; he shall for the second offence be grauely advised by the *Confistory* or *Commission* to forsake his linne ; but if he be found drunken the third time, he shalbe put out of the Leaguer.

9

Every Holyday, or euery Sunday at least, shalbe kept solemne with Preaching; to be holden in the fittest place for such a purpose. This also to be done twice every weeke if the time will permit. If there be any Holydayes to come in the following weeke; the Minister shall after such Sermon or Prayers publickly bid them. Who so shall neglect the time appoynted, vnlesse he haue some lawfull let or occasion; shalbe punished as aforesaid.

10

All Merchants and Sellers of Commodities whatsoeuer: so soone as they heare the token or call to be giuen shall immedately shut vp their doores, and so keepe them during the laid time of Prayers and of Sermon. They that presume in that season to sell any thing; shall make forfeit of all things so sold: whereof the one halfe to goeto the Generall, and the other halfe to the next Hospitall. Over and aboue which, the offender shall for one whole day be put into prison.

11

All drinkings and feastings shall in the time of Prayers be giuen ouer, vpon paine of punishment as is before mentioned

in

in the 17. Article. If any soldier herein offend, he shall forfeite 3. Rulsticks to the poore : and if he be an officer, he shall forfeite what shalbe awarded.

12

For the explaining of this former Article ; if there be none to complaine of these abuses, then shall the Minister himselfe giue notice therof vnto the Colonell or Captaine : and if he shall suffer such abuses to goe unpunished, then shall he giue the Generall notice thereof, who shall doe him right.

13

All Priests and Ministers that are to be in our Camp or Leaguer, shalbe appointed by the Bishop of the same Diocesse or Land, from whence the Soldiers come, whom he is to be among. No Colonell nor Captaine shall take what Minister he shall think good, but shalbe content with whom the Bishop shall appoint him.

14

To the intent that all Church busynesse, as well in the Field as otherwherē, may haue an orderly proceeding; wee ordaine, that there be one *Ecclesiasticall Confistory* or *Commission* in our Leaguer. The President or chiefe person whereof shalbe our owne Minister when wee our selues, are personally present in the field. In our absence, shall the chiefe Minister to our Generall, be the man. His fellow *Commissioners* or ordinary *Assessors*, shalbe the chiefe Ministers to every Regiment of Horse and Foote : vnto whom wee giue full power and authority, to be Judges in all Church affaires : according to the Law of God and the Holy Church. What shalbe by them decreed, shalbe of as great force and strength, as if it were determined in any other *Confistory* whatsoeuer.

15

No Captaine shall haue liberty to take in any Minister : without the consent of his Colonell, and of the *Confistory* : neither shall he againe discharge any, but by permission of the *Confistory*; he hauing there first shewed. that Minister

not

The Second Part,

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not to be worthy of his charge.

16

If any Minister be found ill enclined vnto Drunkennesse or otherwise; then may his Colonell or Captaine of Horse or Foote, complaine of him in the *Consistory*: and if his fellow-Ministers find him guilty; then may they discharge him of his place. In such complaints, shall the whole *Consistory* and the President, severely also reprehend him; that others of the same calling may thereby take example, be warned of such grosse errors, and giue good example vnto others.

17

And now, in like manner, as all our soldiers haue made Oath to be vnto vs true and obedient: so also shall they obserue this following Article, hold vp their hands, and sweare as fol. loweth.

The Oath of all Vnder-Officers of Horse or Foote.

I. N. N. Doe here promise and sweare, that vnto the High and mighty King Gustavus, as also vnto the Crowne of Sweden, I will be a true and a faithfull seruants and soldioru: every manner of way performing my best endeavour for his Maiesties service, and the profit of his Kingdome. To my power also shall I hinder all actions prejudicall vnto his Crowne: and if I haue tidings of any thing likely to be prejudicall, I shall give his Maiesty present notice thereof; or some one or other of his Councell. Moreover I will doe my best endeavour to obserue all these his Maiesties Articles of warres. Also, I shall behaue my selfe manfully in battle, skirmishes, and entryes of breaches, aswell by Water as by Land, in all times and places, when and where I shall be comman- ded

Art. I shall also keepe watch and ward, and doe all other duties willingly, unto the best profit of his Maiesty and his Kingdome; wheresoever I shall be commanded, either by Land, or Water. Also, I shall beare my selfe obediently towards my superiour Officers, in all that they command me for his Maiesties seruice. In like manner, as I shall answer it before God and every honest man, I shall not fly from my Colours or Token whatsoeuer, that I am commanded to follow; so long as I am able to goe after them: and I shall be willing to doe this at all times; and by no meanes absent my selfe from them at any time. I shall lay downe my life and goods for the advancing of his Maiesties seruice, and endure all miseries that can possibly fall out in the warres: fighting manfully to the very last; so farre forth as I am able, or that any true soldiour ought to doe. Furthermore, if hereafter I be put into any place of charge by his Maiesty; I shall doe my best endeavur fairely to discharg my duty therein: so as I ought to doe according to my place. This Oath shall I well and truly keepe, as the Lord of Heaven and Earth shall helpe my soule at the last Judgement.

18

All at this time present, or hereafter to come into our service, shalbe bound to keepe these following Articles: aswell in the Field, as in any Fort or Worke whatsoeuer, where they shalbe commanded.

19

For that no Gouerment can stand firmely, vnlesse it be first rightly grounded; and that the lawes be rightly obserued: Wee the King of Sweden doe hereby make knowne vnto all our soldiours and subiects, noble and others; that in our presence they presume not to doe any vnseemely thing: but that euery one giue vs our due honor, as wee ought to receive. Who pretumes to doe the contrary, shalbe punished at our pleasure.

20. Next,

20

Next, shall our Officers and soldiers be obedient vnto our Generall and Feild-Marshal, with other our Officers next vnder them, in whatsoeuer they shall command, belonging vnto our seruice: Vpon paine of punishment as followeth.

21

Whosoever behaues not himselfe obediently vnto our great Generall or our Ambassador commanding in our absence, as well as if wee our selues were there in person present; sha be kept in Irons or in prison, vntill such time as he shalbe brought to his answer before a Councell of warre: where being found guilty; whether it were wilfully done, or not; he shall stand to the Order of the Court, to lay what punishment vpon him they shall thinke convenient, according as the person and fact is.

22

And if any shall offer to discredit these great office's by word of mouth or otherwise and not be able by protest to make it good, he shalbe put to death without mercy.

23

Whosoever offers to lift vp any manner of Armes against them, whether he does them hurt or not, sha be punisht by death.

24

If any offers to strike them with his hand, whether he hit or misse, he shall loose his right hand.

25

If it so falls out, that our great Generall in any Feast, drinking, or otherwise, does offer iniury to any Knight, Gentleman or other, which stands not with their honour to put vp: then may they complaine to the Commissioners for the Councell of Warre; where he shall answer them, and be censured by them, according to the quality and importancy of the fact.

26

As it is here spoken of our Generall; so also is it of all other our great officers; as Field-Marshall, Generall of the O.dnance, Generall of the Horse, Sergeant Major Generall, Quarter-Master Generall, and Muster Maister: all which, if they commit

mit any such offence, through Envie or other by-respect; they shall answer it before the Court of Warre, as is before mentioned.

27

As every officer and soldiour, ought to be obedient vnto our Generall and other Great officers; so shall they in the vnder-Regiments be vnto their Colonell, Leiftenant-Colonell, Sergeant Major, and Quartermaister: vpon paine of the said punishment aforesaid.

28

If any soldiour or, officers seruing either on Foote or on Horsebacke, shall offer any wrong or abuse vnto his superiour officer, either by word or deed; or shall refuse any duty commanded him, tending vnto our seruice: he shalbe punisht according to the importancy of the fact.

29

If any Colonell, Leiftenant-Colonell, Sergeant Major, or Quarter Maister, shall command any thing not belonging vnto our seruice; he shall answer to the complaint before the Court.

30

In like manner, if any Inferior officer, either of Horse or Foote, shall for their owne particular end, command any thing that is not right: they shall answer the complaint as is aforesaid.

31

If any Inferior officer either of Horse or Foote, does challenge any man to strike him to be gilty of any dishonest action; the soldiour finding himselfe guiklesse, may lawfully call the said officer to make proove of his words before the Court, as his equall.

32

If any soldiour either of Horse or Foote, shall offer to strike his officer, that shall command him any duty for our seruice; he shall first loose his hand, and be then turned out of the Quarter. And if it be done in any Fort or beleaguered place, after the watch is set, he shall loose his life for it.

G

33 And

The Second Part,

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And if he does hurt to any of them, whither it be in the field, or not, he shalbe shot to death.

34

If any such thing fall out within the compasse of the Leaguer or the place of Garrison, in any of the soldiours lodgings where many of them meete together; the matter shalbe enquired into by the officers of the Regiment; that the beginner of the fray may be punisht according to desert.

35

He, who in the presence of our Generall shall draw his sword, with purpose to doe mischiefe with it; shall lose his hand for it.

36

He who shall in anger draw his sword while his Colours are flying, either in battell, or vpon the march; shalbe shot to death. If it be done in any strength or fortified place, he shall lose his hand, and be turned out of the quarter.

37

He who shall once presume to draw his sword vpon the place where any Court of Justice is holden, while it is holden; shall lose his life for it.

38

He that drawes his sword in any strength or Fort, to doe mischiefe therewith, after the watch is set, shall lose his life for it.

39

No man shall hinder the *Provost Marshall* Generall, his Lieutenant or seruants, when they are to execute any thing that is for our seruice: who does the contrary shall lose his life for it.

40

Leave is giuen vnto the *Provost Marshall* Generall to apprehend all whatsoeuer that offends against these our Articles of warre. All other offenders he may likewise apprehend, by his owne Authority.

41

If the *Provost Marshall* Generall shall apprehend any man

Of the Swedish Discipline

49

man by his owne Authority ; he may keepe him either in pri-
son or in Irons : but by no meanes doe execution vpon him
after the Court of warre is ended, without first giuing the Ge-
nerall notice thereof.

42

The *Provost Marshalls* of every Regiment, haue also the
same priviledge vnder their owne Regiment & Company that
the *Provost Marshall* Generall hath in the Leaguer.

43

Euery Sergeant Major commanding in the whole Leaguer
what appertaineth to his office; shalbe obeyed by euery man
with his best endeavour.

44

Whatsoeuer is to be published or generally made knowne,
shalbe proclaimed by sound of Drumme and trumpet : that
no man may pretend ignorance in it: they who after that shall
be found disobedient, shalbe punished according to the qua-
lity of the fact.

45

No soldiour shall think himselfe too good to worke vpon
any peice of Fortification, or other place, where they shalbe
commanded for our service; vpon paine of punishment

46

Whosoever shall doe his Maiesties busynesse slightly or la-
zily; shall first ride the wooden Horse, and lye in prison after
that with Bread and Water : according as the fact shalbe ad-
judged more or lesse heynous.

47

All Officers shall diligently see that the soldiers ply their
worke, when they are commanded so to doe : he that neglects
his duty therein, shalbe punished according to the discretion
of the Court.

48

All soldiours ought duely to honor and obey their Officers;
and especially, being by them commanded vpon our service :
but if at any time they can on the contrary discouer, that they
are commanded vpon a seruice which is to our prejudice any-

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manner of way : then shal tht soldiour not obey him, what charge soeuer he receiuers from him : but presently give notice of it.

No Colonell nor Captaine shal command his soldiours to doe any vnlawfull thing : which who so does, shalbe punisht according to the discretion of the Judges. Also, if any Colonell or Captaine, or other Officer whatsoeuer, shall by rigor take any thing away from any common soldiour, hee shall answer for it before the Court. 50

No man shall goe any othe way in any Leaguer whatsoeuer, but the same common way laid out for euery man, vpon paine of punishment. 51

No man shall presume to make any Alarme in the Quarter, or to shoot off his Musket in the night time, vpon paine of Death. 52

He that when warning is giuen for the setting of the watch by sound of Drumme, Fife, or Trumpet, shall wilfully absent himselfe without some lawfull excuse, shall be punisht with the wooden Horse, and be put to Bread and Water, or other penance, as the matter is of importaunce.

He that is taken sleeper vpon the watch, either in any strength, French, or the like; shall be shot to Death.

He that comes off his watch where he is commanded to keepe his Guard; or drinke himselfe drunke vpon his watch, or place of Sentinel, shalbe shot to Death.

He that at the sound of Drumme or Trumpet, repaires not to his Colours; shalbe clapt in Irons.

When any march is to be made, euery man that is sworne shall follow his Colours : who euer presumes without leauue to stay behind, shall bee punisht. 57

And if it be vpon mutiny that they doe it, be they many, or be they few ; they shall die for it. 58

Who euer runnes from his Colours, be hee native or forreigner, and does not defend them to the vttermost of his power, so long as they be in danger, shall suffer death for it,

Every man is to keepe his owne ranke and lie vpon the march, and not to put othres from their order, nor shall any Man cast himselfe behind or set himselfe vpon any waggon or horsebacke : the offenders to be punisht according to the time and place.

He that runnes from his Colours in the field, shall die for it : and if any of his Comrades kill him in the meane time, hee shall be free.

What euer Regiment shall first charge the Enemy, and retyre afterward from them, before they come to quarell of sword with them, shall answere it before our highest Martiall Court.

And if the thing be occasioned by any Officer; hee shall bee publikely disgraced for it, and then turnd out of the Leaguer.

But if both Officers and Soldiers be found faulty alike; then shall the Officers be punished as aforesaid : If it be in the Soldiers alone, then shall every tenth man be hanged: The rest shal be condened to carry all the filth out of the Leaguer, vntill such tyme as they perorme some exploit, that is worthy to procure their pardon : after which tyme they shal be cleere of the former disgrace. But if at the first, any man can by the testimonie of ten men proue himselfe not guilty of the Cowardise, he shall goe free.

When any occasion of seruice is, he that first runnes away, if any man kill him, hee shall be free. And if at that tyme he escape, and be apprehended afterward, he shall bee proclaymed Traytor, and then put out of the quarter, after which whosoever killeth him, shall never be called to account for it.

If any occasion be to enter any Castle, Towne, or Sconce by assault or breach, he who retyres from the place before he hath beene at handy-blowes with the enemy, and hath used his sword, so farre as it is possible for him to loose seruice with it, & before he be by maine strength beaten off by the enemy, shalbe so punisht as the Court shall censure him.

Whatsoeuer Ensigne bearer shal flye out of any place of battery sconce or redoubt before he hath endured 3 assaults, & receives no relief; shall be punished as before.

Whatsoeuer Regiment, Troope or Company, is the begin-
ner of any mutiny; shalbe punisht as is aforesaid. The
first Author to dye for it, and the next consenters to be pu-
nisht according to the discretion of the Court.

Whatsoeuer Regiment, Troope, or Company refuseth to ad-
vance forward to charge the Enemie: but out of feare and
cowardise stayes behind their fellowes, shalbe punisht, as be-
fore.

If any Regiment, Troope, or Company, shall flye out of the
Field or Battell; then shall they 3. severall times, 6. weekes
being betwixt euery time,) answer for it before the Court.
And if there it can be proued that they haue done ill, and haue
broken their Oath; they shalbe Proclaimed Traytors, and all
their Goods shalbe confiscated; whither they be present to an-
swere it before the Court or not. If they be absent, they shalbe
allotted to many dayes as wee shall appoint them, for liberty to
come in to answer it before the Court: where if they cleare
themselues, well & good: if not, they shall haue so many dayes
to retyre themselves: after which if they be apprehended, then
shall they be punisht according as the Court shal doome them.

Whatsoeuer Regiment, Troope, or Company, shall treat
with the Enemie, or enter into any conditions with them
whatsoeuer, (without our leave, or our Generalls, or chiefe
Commander in his absence) whatsoeuer officer shall doe the
same, shalbe put to death for it, and all his goods shalbe con-
fiscated. Of the Soldiers every tenth man shalbe hanged; and
the rest punished, as is aforesaid.

Whosoever presuming to doe the same, & shalbe taken there-
with; shalbe proceeded withall like those that flye out of the
Field. Their Goods also shalbe confiscate.

If any that then were in company of such, can free themselves
from being partakers in the crime, and can prove that they did
their

their best to resist it, then shall they be rewarded by vs, according as the matter is of importance.

73

They that give ouer any strength vnto the Enemy, vnlesse it be for extremitie of hunger, or want of Ammunition : the Gouvernor, with all the Officers shall dye for it; all the soldiours be lodged without the Quarter without any Colours ; be made to carry out all the filth of the Leaguer : thus to continue, vntill some noble exploit by them performed, shall pro- merite pardon for their former cowardise.

74

Whatsoeuer soldiours shall compell any Gouvernor to give vp any strength, shall lose their life for it. Those, eyther Officers or soldiours that consent vnto it, to be thus punished: the Officers to dye all: and of the soldiours *every tenth man* to be hanged. But herein their estate shalbe considered: if they already suffered famine, and want of necessaries for their life; and be withall out of hope to be reliued; and are so pressed by the enemie, that of necessity they must within a short time give vp the Piece, endangering their liues thereby without all hope of relief: herein shall our Generall with his Councell of Warre, either cleere them, or condemne them, according to their merit.

75

If any numbers of soldiours shall without leaue of their Cap- taine assemble together, for the making of any convention, or taking of any Councell amongst themselves, so many inferiour Officers as be in company with them; shall suffer death for it; and the soldiours be so punisht, as they that give vp any strength. Also, at no time shall they haue liberty to hold any meeting amongst themselves; neither shall any Captaine permit it vnto them: he that presumes to suffer them, shall an- swer it before our highest Court.

76

If any being brought in question amongst others, shall call for help of his owne nation or of others; with intention rather to be reuenged, then to defend himselfe; he shall suffer death for

34

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for it ; and they that come in to help him, shalbe punished like mutiniers.

77

Whosoeuer giues adacie vnto the Enemie any manner of way, shall dye for it.

78

Who euer vpon any strength holds discourse with the Enemie, more or lesse, without our leaus, our Generalls, or the Gouernour of the place; shall dye for it.

79

If it be proued that they haue giuen the Enemie any priuate Intelligence, by letters or otherwise, without leauue, as aforesaid ; shall dye for it.

80

And so shall they, that giue any token, signe or Item vnto the Enemie.

81

Euery man shalbe contented with that Quarter that shalbe giuen him, either in the towne or Leaguer : the contrary doer, to be reckoned for a mutinier.

82

Who euer flings away his Armes, either in the Field or other where; shalbe scounged through the Quarter; and then belodged without it : be enforced to make the streets cleane: vntil they redeeme themselves by some worthy exploit doing.

83

He that sells or empawnes his Armes, or any kind of Ammunition whatsoeuer ; or any hatchets, spades, shovells, pick-axes, or other the like necessary implements vsed in the Field; shalbe for the first and second time, beaten through the quarter : and for the third time panisht, as for other theft. He also that buyes or takes them vpon pawne, be he soldiour, or be be victualler : he shall first loose his money, and then be punished like him that sold them.

84

He that wilfullly bseakes any of his Armes, or implements aforesaid ; shall againe pay for the mending of them : and after that

that be punisht with Bread and Water, or otherwise, according to the discretion of the Court.

85

He that after warning to the contrary, shall eyther buy or sell ; shall first loose all the things so sold or bought ; and then be punished for his disobedience, as is aforesaid.

86

No man that hath once beene proclaimed Traytor, eyther at home or in the Feild : or that hath beene vnder the Hangmans hands ; shall euer be endured againe in any company.

87

No Duell or Combate shall be permitted to be foughten , eyther in the Leaguer or place of strength. If any offerrs wrong to others, it shall be decided by the Officers of the Regiment. He that challenges the Feild of another; shall answer it before the Martiall Court. If any Captaine, Leiftenant, Antient, or other inferiour officer , shall eyther giue leaue or permission vnto any vnder theyr commaund to enter combate, and doeth not rather hinder them ; shall bee presently cashiered from their charges & serve afterward as a Reformado or Common Soldiour. But if any harme be done , he shall answere it as deeply, as he that did it.

88

He that forces any Woman to abuse her; and the matter approved , he shall dye for it.

89

No Whore shall be suffered in the Leaguer : but if any will haue his owne wife with him, he may. If any vnmariied woman be found , he that keepes her may haue leaue lawfully to marry her ; or els be forced to put her away.

90

No man shal presume to set fire on any Towne or Village in our land : If any does, he shall be punisht according to the importancy of the matter , so as the Judges shall sentence him.

91

No Soldiour shall set fire vpon any Towne or Village in the

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enemies land; without he be commanded by his Capitaine. Neither shall any Capitaine give any such command, vntesse hee hath first receiuied it from Vs, or our Generall: who so does the contrary, he shall answer it in the Generals counsayle of Warre, according to the importance of the matter. And if it be proued to be prejudiciale vnto vs, and aduantageous for the enemie; he shall suffer death for it.

92

No soldier shall pillage any thing from our subiects vpon any march, strength, leaguer, or otherwise howsomeuer, vpon paine of death.

93

He that beates his Host or his housshould seruants, the first and second time he shalbe put in Irons, and made to fast with bread and water, according as the wrong is that he hath done: if the harme be great hee shall bee punisht thereafter, according to the discretion of the Court.

94

None shall presume to doe wrong to any that bring necessaries into our Leaguer, Castle, or strength whatsoeuer, or to cast their goods downe off their horses, and take away their horses perforce: which who so does, shall die for it.

95

They that pillage or steale eyther in our land or in the enemies, or from any of them that come to furnish our Leaguer or strength, without leaue, shalbe punisht as for other theft,

96

If it so pleases God that we beat the enemy, eyther in the field, or in his Leaguer, then shall euery man follow the chace of the enemies; and no man giue himselfe to fall vpon the pillage, so long as it is possible to follow the Enemy, and vntill such time as he be assuredly beaten. Which done, then may their quarters betallen vpō, every man taking what he findeþ his owne quarter. Neyther shall any man fall to plunder one anothers quarters, but rest himselfe contented with that which is assigned him.

97 If

97
If any man gives himselfe to fall vpon the pillage, before
leauie be giuen him so to doe, then may any of his Officers
freely kill him. Moreouer, if any misfortune ensuevpon their
greediness after the spoyle, then shall all of them suffer death
for it. And notwithstanding there comes no damage therupon,
yet shall they lye in Irons for one Moneth, living all that
while vpon bread and water: giuing all the pillage so gotten,
vnto the next hospitall. He that plunders another quarter,
shall also haue the same punishment.

98

When any Fort or place of strength is taken in, no man
shall fall vpon the spoyle, before that all the places in which
the enemy is there lodged, be also taken in, and that the sol-
diers and Burgers haue layd downe their Armes, and that the
quarters be dealt out and assigned to every body. Who so does
the contrary, shall be punished as before.

99

No man shall presume to pillage any Church or Hospitall,
although the strength be taken by assault, except hee bee first
commanded; or that the soldiers and Burgers be fled therein-
to and doe harme from thence. Who does the contrary, shall
be punished as aforesaid.

100

No man shall set fire vpon any Church, Hospitall, Schoole,
or Mill, or spoyle them any way, except hee bee commanded.
Neyther shall any tyrannize ouer any Churchman, or aged peo-
ple, Men or Women, Maydes or Children, vntesse they first
take Armes against them, vnder paine of punishment at the
discretion of the Judges.

101

If any soldier happens to get freeboot, in any Castle, City,
Towne, Fort, strength, or Leaguer; and moreouer, whatsoeuer
Ordnance, Munition for warre, & victuals is found there, shall

be left for Our use ; the rest shall be the Soldiours : onely the tenthpart therof, shall they give to the sicke and maymed Soldiours in the hospitals. All prisoners shall first be presented vnto Vs ; amongst which if there be any man of note , whom We desire to haue vnto Our selues ; we promise in lieu thereof, honestly to recompence the taker of him, according to the quality of the person. Other prisoners of inferior ranke, may the takers keepe vnto them selues ; whom by Our leaue or Our Generals, they may put to their ransome , and take it to themselves : but without leaue they may not ransome them, vpon paine of death.

102

If any be found drunken in the enemies Leaguer, Castle or Towne, before the enemy hath wholly yeilded himselfe vp to our mercy , and laide downe his armes ; whosoever shall kill the said drunken Soldiour shall be free for it : alwayes prouided , that good prooife be brought that he was drunken. And if that soldiour escapes for that time with his life , and that it can appeare that some damige or hinderance hath come vnto Our Seruice , by his drunkennesse ; then wheresoever he be apprehended , he shall die for it. But if no hurt ensued therof ; yet shall he be put in Irons for the space of one month, liuing vpon his pittance of bread and water.

103

All Our soldiours shall dueley repaire unto the generall Musters, vpon the day and houre appointed : nor shall any Colonel or Captaine either of horse or foote, keepe back his Soldiours from being mustered at the time when Our Muster Masters shall desire to view them : if any refuses, he shall be taken for a mutinier.

104

No Colonell nor Captaine shall lend any of their Soldiours one to another vpon the muster-dayes, for the making vp of their numbers compleat : He that thus makes a false muster, shall answer it at a Martiall Court ; where being found guilty, he shalbe proclaimed Traytor : after which being put out of the Quarter, his Colours shallic no more.

105 If

105

If any soldiour hires out himselfe for money to runne * the Gatelope three severall times; he shall be beheaded. And if any Captaine shal so permit or counsele his soldiour to doe the same; he shal be actually cashiered.

106

If any horsiman borrowes eyther Horse, Armer, Pistoll, Sadle, S word, or Harness to passe the Muster withall; so much as is borrowed shall be escheated: and himselfe after that turned out of the Leaguer: as likewise he shall, that lent it him. The one halfe of the Armes forfeited shall goe vnto the Captaine, and the other halfe vnto the Perforce.

107

If it can be proued that any Horseman hath wilfully spoi led his horse; he shall be made Traytor; loose his horse, and be turned out of the Quarter.

108

All Soldiours both of horse and foote, shall be taken on at a free muster, but not by any priuate Captaine, neyther shall their pay goe on, before they be mustered by Our Muster-ma sters.

109

No Soldiour either of horse or foote shall be cashiered by his Colonell, Captaine, or other inferiour officer. Nor shall they, who being taken on at a free Muster, haue their men sworne to serue (if it please God) vntill the next muster; except it be vpon a free muster: at which time, the Muster-masters and his Colonel, may freely give him his passe.

110

If any forreigne soldiour shall desire his passe in any towne of garrison after the enemy be retired, he may haue it: but by no meanes whilst there is any seruice to be done against the enemy.

111

If any soldiour Our native Subjects desires to be discharged from the warres, he shall giue notice therof vnto the Muster masters; who, if they find him to be sicke, or maimed, or that

he

he hath serued 20.yeares in our warres ; or hath beene tenne
seuerall times before the enemy ; and can bring good witnesse
thereof ; he shall be discharged.

112

If any Colonell or Captaine eyther of Horse or Foote , does
giue any Passe otherwise then is before mentioned , he shall be
punished as for other Felonies : and he who hath obteyned
the said Passe , shall loose three moneths pay ; and be put in
Prison for one month, vpon bread and water.

113

No Colonell or Captaine eyther of Horse or Foote , shall
giue leaue to his soldiours to goe home out of the Field, with-
out leaue of our Generall or Chief Commander : whocuer
does the contrary, shall loose 3. moneths pay, and answere it
before the Court.

141

No Captaine eyther of Horse or Foote,shall presume to goe
out of any leaguer or place of Strength to demaund his Pay ,
without leaues of the Generall or Governour : who so doeth ,
shall be cashiered from his place, and be put out of the Quar-
ter.

115

No Captaine eyther of Horse or Foot,shall hold back any of
his soldiers meanes from him ; of which if any complaine, the
Captaine shall answer it before the Court : where being found
guilty, he shal be punisht as for other felonie. Also, if any mis-
chance ensue therpon ; as that the soldiours mutiny, be sick ,
or endure hunger , or giue up any Strength ; then shall he an-
swere for all these inconueniences that herevpon can or may
ensue.

116

If any Captaine lends money vnto his soldiours , which he
desires to bee payd againe ; that must be done in presence of
the Muster-Maisters ; that Our seruice be no wayes hindred
or neglected.

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117

If vpon necessity the case sometimes so falls out in the lea-
guer, that Pay be not alwayes made at the due time mentio-
ned in the Commissions; yet shall euery man in the meane time
be willing to further Our service; seeing they haue victuals
sufficient for the present: and that they shall so soone as may
be receiue the rest of their meanes, as is mentioned in their
Commission.

118

Very requisite it is, that good Iustice be holden amongst our
Soldiers, as well as amongst other our subiects.

119

For the same reason was a King ordained by God, to be the
soueraigne Judge in the Field, as well as at home.

120

Now therefore, in respect of many occasions which may fall
out, his single Judgment alone may be to weake to discerne e-
very particular circumstance; therfore it is requisite, that in the
leaguer as well as other where, there be some Court of Iustice
erected, for the deciding of all controuerfies: and to be careful
in like manner, that Our Articles of warres be of all persons
obserued and obeyed, so farre forth as is possible.

121

Wee ordene therefore, that there be 2. Courts in our lea-
guer, an Higher Court, and a Lower.

122

The Lower Court shall be among the Regiments beth of
Horse and Foote; whereof every Regiment shall haue one a-
mong themselues.

123

In the Horse-Regiments, the Colonell shall bee Presi-
dent, and in his absence, the Captaine of Our owne Life-
guards. With them are three Captainies to bee joyned,
threes

three Leiftenants, 3. Cornets, and 3. Quarter-masters : that so togither with the President, they may be to the number of 13, at the leaſt.

124

In a Regiment of Foot, the Colonell also ſhall be President; and his Lieutenant-Colonell in his abſence. With them are 2. Captains to be joyned, 1. Lieftenant, 2. Antients, 4. Sergeants, and 3. Quarter-masters : that together with the President, they may be 13: in number alſo.

125

In our Highest Martiall Court, ſhall Our Generall be President: in his abſence, Our Field Marshall. When Our Generall is present, his Associates ſhall be, our Field-Marshall first, next him, Our Generall of the Ordnance, Sergeant-Maior general, Generall of the Horse, Quarter-Maister generall. Next to them ſhall ſit Our Muster-Masters, and all Our Colonels; and in their abſence, their Lieutenant-Colonels. All these ſhall ſit together, wheneuer there is any matter of greater importance in controverſie.

126

Wheneuer this Highest Court is to be holden, they ſhall obſerue this Order. Our great Generall as President, ſhall ſit alone at the head of the Table: on his right hand our Field-Marshall; on his left hand the Generall of the Ordnance; On the right hand next, our Sergeant Maior general; on the left hand againe, the Generall of the Horse: and then the Quarter-Maister generall on one hand, and the Muster-Maister generall on the other. After them, ſhall euery Colonell ſit according to his place, as here followes. First, the Colonell of our Life-Regiment, or of the guards for our owne perſon. Next, the Colonell for the Upplandish, the Colonell for the West-Goths, the Colonell for the Smollands, the Colonell of the Ostro-Goths, the Colonell for the Dales and Northlands; After them, the Colonels for the Finlanders, and Carelians, according to their antiquity of service. If there happen to bee any great men in the army of our owne true ſubjects, that be of good underſtanding; they ſhall cauſe them to ſit next theſe Officers aforeſaid

sayd. After them shall sit all other Colonels of strange Nations, every one according to his antiquitie of seruice.

127

All these Judges both of our Higher and lower Courts, shall vnder the blew Skies thus sweare before Almighty God, that they will inviolably keepe this following Oath vnto vs. I N. N., doe here promise before God vpon his holy Gospell, that I both will and shall Judge vprightly in all things according to the Law of God, of the *Swedens*, and these Articles of warres; so farre forth as it pleases Almighty God to giue mee vnderstanding. Neyther will I for fauour or for hatred, for goodwill, feare, ill will, anger, or any guift or bribe whatsoeuer, iudge wrongfully: but judge him free, that ought to bee free, and doome him guilty, that I finde guilty; as the Lord of Heauen and Earth shall helpe my Soule and Body at the last day, I shall hold this Oath truly.

128

The Judge of our highest Court, shall take this their Oath, in the first Leaguer where our Campe shall be pitched. Our Generall, and the rest appointed to sit with him, shall repayre to the place where we shall appoint, before his Tent, or otherwise: where an Oficer appointed by vs, shall first take his Oath, and then the others Oaths also.

129

When the Presidents of our lower Courts shall heare this foresyd Oath reade before them, then shall they hold vp their hands and sweare to keepe it. In like manner, so often as any Court is to bee holden in any Regiment, the foresyd Oath shall bee read before all them that sit in iudgement with him: who shall also hold vp their hands, and promise to keepe the Oath aforesyd.

130

In our highest Court there shall bee one sworne Secretarie appointed, who shall make diligent Record of all the proceedings

dings, that fall out, eyther in any pitcht battel, skirmish, Leaguer, or any other peace of seruice whatsoeuer. Hee shall take the note, both of the day, place, and houre, with all other circumstancies that shall happen. Hee shall also set his hand vnto all sentences sig ned by our Generall. Hee shall also haue two Clerkes or Notaries vnder him , who shall engrosse all these passages , and keepe a true Register of all enterprizes, that our Generall with his Counsayle of warre, shall giue order to haue done : and likewise of what Lettets be eyther written or received.

131

In our highest Court there shall bee one Vice-president, who shall command the Sergeant at Armes, whose Office is to warne in all the Judges of that Court, that they may there appeare at the time and place appointed : and also to giue the same notice , both vnto the plaintiffe and defendant.

132

In alllower Courts also there shall be one sworne Clerke, or Secretary , who shall likewise hold the same order , that is mentioned in our highest Court.

133

Our highest Court shall be carefull also to heare and Judge all criminall actions : and especially , cases of Conspiracie or Treason practised or plotted against vs, either in word or deed. Secondly , If any giues out dishonourable speeches against our Maiest y. Thirdly, or consulteth with the Enemy to betray our Leaguer , Castle, Towne, Souldiers, Fleete, any way what soever. Fourthly, Also if any there bee partakers of such Treachery , and reueale it not. Fiftly , or any that hath held correspondency and intelligence with the Enemy . Sixtly, If any hath a spite or malice against vs or our Country. Seaneventhly, if any speakes disgracefully, eyther of our person or endeauours. Eightly , if lastly intendeth treachery against our Generall, or his vnder-Officers , or that speaketh disgracefully of them.

134 All

134

All questions in like manner happening betwixt Officers and their souldiers , if they suspect our lower Court to be partiall any way , then may they appeale vnto our higher Court, who shall decide the matter.

135

If a Gentleman or an Officer bee summoned to appear before the lower Court, for any matter of importance that may touch his life, or honour , then shall the same bee decided by our higher Court.

136

All Ciuitall questions that bee in controuersie in our lower Court, if the debt or fine extends vnto ffeue hundred Dollars or aboue , if the parties complaine of iniustice , they may thence appeale vnto the higher Court, if so bee they can first proue the iniustice .

137

All other occasions that may fall out , bee they Ciuitall or be they Criminall, shall first come before our lower Court, where they shall bee heard : and what is there by good euidence proved shall be recorded.

138

Any Criminall action that is adiudged in our lower Courr, wee command that the sentence bee presented vnto our Generall. Wee will not haue it presently put in execution, vntill hee giues command for it in our absence. But Our selues being in person there present , will first take notice of it, and dispose afterwards of it, as wee shall thinke expedient.

139

In our higher Court, the Generall Perforce or his Lieutenant , shall bee the plaintiffe , who shall bee bound to follow the complaint diligently : to the end hee may the better entame our Counsellors, who are to doe Justice. If it be a matter against our selues, then shall our owne Aduocate defend our action, before our Court.

140

The same power hath the Perforce of euery Regiment, in our lower Court. Which Perforce shall bee bound also to giue notice of euery breach of these Articles of warre, that the in-fringer may be punished.

141

Whatsoeuer fine is by the foresayd Judges determined, according to our Articles of warre , and Escheated thereupon, shall be deuided into three parts. Our owne part of the fine, Wee freely bestowe vpon the severall Captaines eyther of Horse or Foote,which is forfeyted by their Officers and soldiours : and the forfeitures of every Captaine , wee bestow vpon their Colonell: and the forfeitures of all Colonels,wee giue vnto our Generall. The other two parts, belonging eyther to the party to whom it is adiudged, or to the Court, those leauing wee vndisposed : the point of Treason onely being ex-cepted. And this gift of ours vnto our Officers, is to bee vnderstood to endure so long , as the Army be in the field , vpon any strength or Worke, and till they come home againe : After which time , they shall come vnder the Law of the Land,like the other naturall Inhabitants.

142

Whensoeuer our highest Court is to sit , it shall bee two houres before proclaymed through the Leaguer , that there is such an Action criminall to bee there tryed , which isto bee decided vnder the blew Skies. But if it bee an Action Ci-vill, then may the Court bee holden within some Tent or other where. Then shall the Souldiers come together about the place where the Court is to bee holden : no man presuuming to come too neere the Table where the Judges are to sit. Then shall our Generall come formost of all, and the other his Associates,two and two together ; in which order,they all comming out of the Generals Tent,shall sett hem selues downe in the Court,in the order before appointed. The Secretaries place shall bee at the lower end of the Table , where bee

shall

shall take diligent notice in writing, of all things declared before the Court. Then shall the Generall Perforce begin to open his complaint before them, and the Contrary party shall haue liberty to answere for himselfe; vntill the Judges be thorowly enformed of the truth of all things.

143

If the Court be to be holden in any house or Tent, they shall obserue the same order in following the Generall in their de-
grees : where they shall also sit as is afore mentioned.

144

The matter being thoroughly opened and considered vpon, according to the importance of it ; and our whole Court agreeing in one opinion : they shall commaund their Sentence con-
cerning the same action to be publikely there read, in the hear-
ing of all men : alwaies reseruing, his Maiesties further Will
and Pleasure.

145

In our Lower Court, they shall also hold the same order ; sauing that the particular Court of euery Regiment, shall be holden in their owne Quarter.

146

In this lower Court, they shall alwaies obserue this order ; namely, that the President sit at the boards end alone ; the Cap-
taines, Lieutenants and Antients, upon either side : so many Inferiour officers also vpon each side ; that so they may the better reason vpon the matter among themselves. Last of all, shall the Clerke or Secretary sit at the lower end of the table : the one party standing vpon one hand, and the other vpon the other,

147

So soone as the sentence is given, the President shall rise vp, and all that sit with him. But dooms being giuen by our Generall that one of the parties must loose his head, hand, or the like; then shall they Comaund the Perforce to take him away to prison. Which done, the Perforce shall send vnto the Minister, to desire him to visit the party, and to giue him the Communion. But if the doome be passed in any Lower Court, it shall be signified vp vnto the Generall in our absence: who shall eyther pardon the fact, or execute the sentence.

148

No superior officer, Colonell or Captaine, eyther of Horse or foot, shall solicite for any man that is lawfully conuictid by the Court; either for any Crime, or for not obseruing of these Articles of warre: vnlesse it be for his very neere kinsman, for whome nature compells him to intercede. Otherwise, the solicitor shall be held as odious as the Delinquent, and cashiered from his charge.

149

Whosoeuer is minded to serue Vs in these warres, shall be obliged to the keeping of these Articles. If any out of presumption, vpon any Strength, in any Leaguer, in the Feild, or vpon any Worke shalldoe the contrary; be he native, or be he Stranger, Gentleman or other: Processe shall be made out against him for euery time, so long as he serues Vs in these warres, in the quality of a soldiour.

150

These Articles of warres wee haue made andordeined, for the welfare of our native Country: and doe commaund, that they be reade every month publikely before euery Regiment: to the end, that no man shall pretend ignorance. Wee further will and commaund all whatsoeuer officers, higher and lower; and all our common soldiours; and all other that come into our Leaguer among the Soldiours; that none presume to doe che

the contrary hereof, ypon paine of rebellion, and the incurring of our high displeasure. For the firmer confirmation whereof, we haue hereunto set Our hand and Seale.

Signed,

GUSTAVVS ADOLPHVS.

These aboue written Articles, are the standing and generall Orders and Politie, whereby his Maiesties Army is directed. They were in vse, I perceue Anno 1621. when He went to conquer Riga in Leiffland : for I finde them written in a Journall booke of that expedition, by a Scottish Gentleman then in that seruice : the copy whereof was communicated vnto me, by the Right Honorable the Lord Roay : which I haue since also compared with another Copy. To these, vpon occasion hath his Majestie sometimes made addition of some others ; as the last yeare, 1631. he did : when vpon the vnruleynesse of his soldiours in the New Marke of Brandenburg (of which his Majestie, as wee told you in our former booke, much complained) He caused these new Articles to be published, which I find in the booke called *Arma Suecica*.

No Soldiour shall abuse any Churches, Colledges, Schooles, or Hospitals, or offer any kind of violence to Ecclesiasticall persons nor any wayes be troublesome with pitching or en- quartering, vpon them : or with exacting of contribution, from them. No soldiour shall giue disturbance or offence to any person excercising his sacred function, or ministry ; vpon payne of death.

² Let the Bilets and Lodging in every City, be assigned to the soldiours by the Burgo-masters ; and let noe Commaunder presume to meddle with that office. No Commaunder or Common soldiour shall eyther exact or receive of the Citizens , any thing besides what the King hath appointed to be received.

³ No Citizens nor Countrey Boores shall be bound to allow vnto eyther soldiour or officer , any thing but what is contained in the Kings orders for Contributions & Enquarterings : that is to say, nothing besides House-roome, fire-wood, candles, vineger and salt : which yet is so to be vnderstood, that the inferior officers, as Sergeants and Corporals, and those vnder them, as also all common soldiours ; shall make shift with the common fire and candle of the house where they lie , and doe their businesse by them.

⁴ If so be, that Colonels and other Commaunders haue any seruants or attendants , they shall not be maintained by the Citizens or Boores, but by their owne maisters.

⁵ No Commaunder shall take any house or lodging into his protection or at his owne pletsure giue a ticket of freedome ; when such ticket is not expressly desired of him : nor shall he receive any bribe or present, to mend his owne commons with-all; vnder any colour or pretext whatsoeuer. If any man desire a personall safeguard ; let him be contented with that which is appoynted in the Kings orders.

⁶ To Commaunders and Soldiours present, let the vsuall allowance be afforded by the Citizens : but let no care be taken for such as are away.

⁷ New leuied soldiours are to haue no allowance, before they be enterteyned at the Muster.

⁸ No-

8

Nothing is to be allowed the soldiours in any house, but in the same where he is billeted : if they take any thing otherwhere by force; they are to make it good.

9

If eyther officers, soldiours, or Sutlers, be to travale thorough any Country ; the people are not to furnish them with wagons, Post-horse, or victuals, but for their ready money ; vnlesse they bring a warrant, eyther from the King, or theyr Generall.

10

No Soldiour is to forsake his Colours, and to put himselfe into entertainement vnder any other Colonell or Garrison, or to ramble about the Country, without he hath his Colonels passe, or his that is in his steade : who so does ; it shall be lawfull for the Boores or any other to apprehend him, and to send him prisoner to *Steerin*, or the next garrison of the Kings : where he shall be examined, and punished accordingly.

11

Whosoever haue any lawfull Passes, ought by no meanes to abuse the benefit of them ; or practise any cheates vnder pretence of them. If any be found with any pilfery, or to haue taken any mans cartell or goods : it shall be lawfull for the Country people to lay hands vpon them; and to bring them to *Steerin* or other the next garrison : speciall care being allwayes had, that if the prisoner hath any letters of moment about him, they be speedily and safely deliuered.

12

Our Curryers or Posts though they haue lawfull Passes to travell withall ; yet shall they not ride the Post-Horses which they hyre, beyond the next stage ; and if they shall take away any horse from one or other, to tyre out with hardryding and beyond reason; they shall be bound to returne that horse again, or to make satisfaction for him. The same order shall take place too, when any regiments or troupes of ours, shall remove from one quarter to another (namely when they shall hyre

X

Post).

Poſtillons or baggage-wagons for the carriage of their valiſes
Armes, or Ammunition.)

13

The houses of the Princes or nobility, which haue no neede
to borrow our guard to defend them from the enemy, ſhall not
be preffed with ſoldiours.

14

Moreouer, vnder a great Penality it is provided, that neyther
officers nor ſoldiers, ſhall make ſtay of, or arreſt the Princes
Commissaries or Officers, or any Gentlemen, Councillors of
State, Senators or Burgers of any Cities, or other Country peo-
ple: nor ſhall giue offence to them by any ſort of violence.

15

Trauailers or other Paſſengers going about their buſineſſe
into any garrisons or places of muſter; ſhall by no meaneſ bee
Stayed, iniured, or haue any contriбуſion laide vpon them.

16

Our Commaunders ſhall defend the Countrey people and
ploughmen that follow their husbandries, and ſhall ſuffer
none to hinder them in it.

17

No Commaunder or Common ſoldiour what ſoouer, either
in any towns of garrison or Place of muſter, ſhall exact any
thing vpon paſſengers; nor ſhall lay any Caſton or Toll vpon
any merchandise imported or exported: nor ſhall any be a
hinderance to the Lord of the Place, in receiuing his due Cu-
ſtomes or Toll-gathering; but a furtherance rather.

18

If any of our officers hauing power of command, ſhall giue
the word for any Remoue or March to ſome other Quarter;
thoſe ſoldiours, eyther of horſe or foote, that priuily lurke
behinde their fellowes, ſhall haue no power to exact any part
of the contributions formerly allotted for their maintenance
in that place: but ſhall ſeverally be puniſhed rather, for their
lingerig behind the Armeſ.

19 Why

19

Whatsoeuer is not contained in these Articles; and is repugnant to Military discipline; or whereby the miserable and innocent Country, may against all right and reason be burdened withall: whatsoeuer offence finally, shall be committed against these Orders; that shall the severall Commanders make good, or see severally punished; vntill theye themselves will stand bound to give further satisfaction for it.

20

According to these Articles, let every man gouerne his busynesse and actions and learne by them to take heede, of comming into the lurch or daager.

Signed in our Leaguer Royall,
Anno, 1632.

Gustavus Adolphus.

FINIS.

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THE THIRD PART, of the SVVEDISH Discipline.

*The Forme of a Commission given out by his Maiestie of
Sweden, for the levying of a Regiment.*



Ec Gv STAVVS ADOLPHVS, by the Grace
of God, King of the *Swedens, Gothes, and*
Vandals, Great Prince of Finland, Duke of
Estonia, and Carola, Lord of Ingria; give
notice by these Presents; That We have
ordained and accepted Our specially be-
loved and trusty N. N. to be our Colo-
nell of eight (*English*) Foot-Companies, in manner and forme
following. That is to say; that the sayd Colonell N. N. shall
for Vs and our behoofe, levie eight Companies of good and
able Foot-Souldiers, each Company being reckoned 150.
men by the Poll: together with the superior Officers and
Regiment (1) Staffe: and shall appoint & provide the Com-
panies with experienced Officers and Souldiers in manner fol-
lowing; against such a day, of such a Moneth, in such a yeare;
and shall deliver the same compleat in our royll Campe, and
where we then shall be. All and every one of which, as well
the Colonell with his superior and inferiour Officers, as al-
so the Soldiers in generall, shall be bound to performe unto
Vs the bond and oath of Fidelity, so long as we shall stand in
need of their Military service: and shall suffer themselves to
be mustered by our Communitiess, where, when, and as often
as it shall please Vs: and also, shall doe and performe all such
things

things, as may apperteine to the profit and good of vs and of Our kingdome, & which our *Arties of Warre* shall require, and which shall become good and honest Officers and soldiours to performe. On the other side; Wee for the rasing of the sayd 8. Companies, do allow and graunt vnto the said Colonell, in the name of *Lvi*; and pase *Moneys*, vsing Imperiall Dollars for every head. And to pay the Muster-month according to the Contents of the List, and thence following Monthly (reckoning 30. dayes to a Moneth,) to pay vnto him and his Regiment, as certaine pay and wages of their Military seruice, in good and currant Money, as followeth, viz.

To the Colonell,	184	7
To the Lieutenant, Colonell	80.	
To the Sergeant Major,	61.	
To the chiefe Quarter-master,	30.	
To the two Preachers, each,	18.	
To the (2) Regiment Schults,	30.	
To the four Surgeons, each,	12.	Ryxe
To the 4. Prouost-marshals, each,	12.	Dollars.
To the Clerke of the Regiment,	30.	
To the Clerke of the Counsell of warre, 18.		
To the Gerichts Webell, or Sergeant of the Court of Warre.	18.	
To the 2. Stock Knights, or Beadles, each, 3		
To the Hangman,	7.	3

Secondly to be given Monethly to every one of each Company.

To the Captaine,	61.	7
To the Lieutenant,	30.	
To the Ancient,	30.	
To two Sergeants, each,	9.	Ryxe
To the Führer, (5) Furryer, (6) Muster Schreiber, and the (7) Rust master, each,	7.	Dollars.
To the Drummers and Pipers, each,	4.	

To sixe Corporals, each,	6.	
To fifteene (8) Rot Masters, each,	5.	Ryxē
To 21. inferiour Rot-Masters, each,	4.	Dollars.
To each common-souldiour three & an halfe,		
To 4. (9) Muster boyes, each,	3.	
To 14. (10.) Pasie volants, each,	3.	

But if their seruice requires (11) *Lehnung*, we will giue them as a certaine *Lehnung* every Moneth, viz.

To the Colonell,	69.	
To the Lieutenant Col.	32.	
To the Sergeant Major,	14.	
To the Chiefe Quarter-master,	11.	
To the two Preachers, each,	7.	
To the Regiment Schultz,	11.	
To the four Surgeons, each,	7.	Ryxē
To the four Prouosts, each,	7.	Dollars.
To the Clerke of the Regiment,	11.	
To the Clerke of the Counsell of warre.	7.	
The Gericht webell,	7.	
To the two Stoeke Knights, each, 1. & a halfe,		
To the hangman,	5.	

And to euery one of each Company as followeth.

To the Captaine,	14.	
To the Lieutenant and Ancient, each,	11.	
To the two Sergeants, each	5.	
To the Fuhrer, Furier, Clerke of the Band and Rust-master, each,	4.	
To three Drummers and Fifers, each,	2.	Ryxē
To sixe Corporals, each,	3.	Dollars.
To fifteene Rot-masters, each,	2.	
To 21. inferiour Rot-masters, each,	1. $\frac{1}{2}$	
To four Muster Boyes, each,	1.	
To foureteene Pasie-volants, each,	1.	

Moreover

Moreover, as for their Armes, Weapons, entertainment, and Discharge ; Wee will at all times, ranke and account the said Colonell and his Officers, equall with our old levied Dutch-Soldiers : and if in the continuance of their service, one or other of the said Regiment shall be fairely taken by the Enemy ; or shall happen to be otherwise maymed or disabled ; they shall, according to their feuerall Conditions and carriages, be redeemed by ransome or exchange : and he that shall be so hurt, if he be minded to stay in our Lands ; shall for his lifetime be provided of needfull sustenance : but if he be desirous to depart, we will graciously give our Passe vnto him, and convenient money for his expences. Lastly, when wee shall no further desire their service, and shall graciously discharge them ; wee will fully and compleatly pay vnto the said Colonell, his Officers and Soldiers, their full Arriers and reckonings ; with the addition of halfe a Moneths pay, over and aboue. And if their discharge shall happen to be in Sweden, we shall cause them to be transported in our owne Ships, into Dutch-land. All these Premisses shall be performed vpon Our Royall word, by vertue of this Capitulation. Signed with our hand and Signet,&c.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHVS.

The Military termes explained.

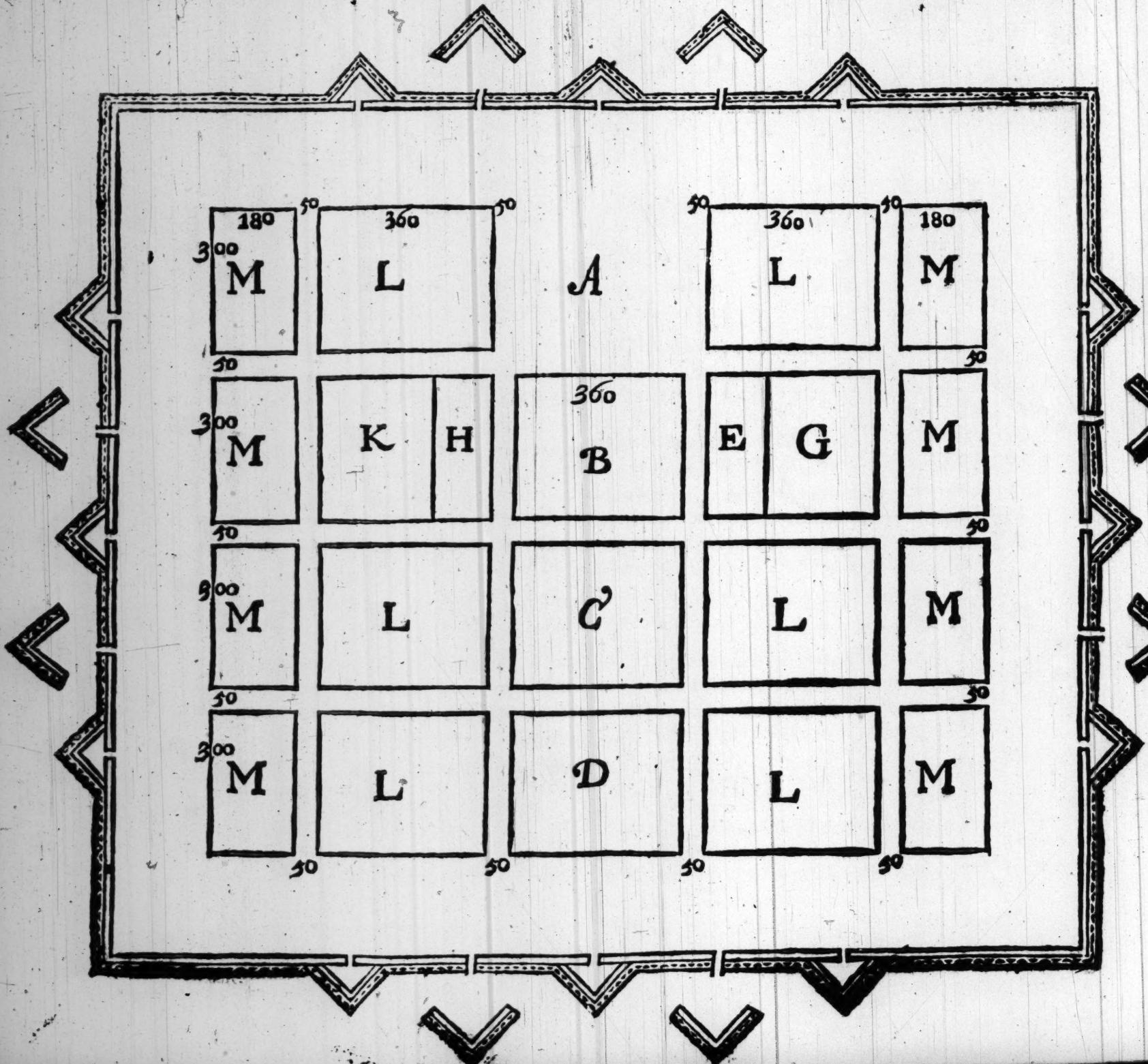
- (1) **T**He *Regiment-Straffe*, consists of such as are necessary people to the Regiment, notwithstanding their office be not to fight : of which the Quarter-master is the first, and the Hangman the last.
- (2) The *Regiments-Schulez*, be the Examiners and Registers of Criminall matters, brought before the Martiall Court.
- (3) The *Stock-knights*, be the Provosts or Perforces servants, that knocke the Irons on and off, and inflict other corporall punishments.
- (4) The *Führer*, is an Assistant to the Antient, that sometimes caries his Colours for him.

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The manner of the lying of a Camp-Royall: with the usuall Fortifications about it



- (5) The *Purrsers*, be vnder Quarter-masters. They march sometimes with a Halberd, or Partizan.
(6) The *Master-Schreiber*, is the Clerke of the Musters.
(7) The *Rust-masters*, is the Captaine of the Armes, that sees the soldiours keepe and weare their Armes duly.
(8) These 15. *Rot-Masters*, be Gentlemen of the Company, that haue some ouersight ouer the Rotts.
(9) (10) The *Muster-boyes*, be allowed for seruants to the Captaine and chiefe Officers : and so be the *Passevolans*.
(11) *Lebning*, is *Lending*, in the paiment of the soldiours meanes, for which this is the Kings order. Wheras so much is due to them at the months end ; the King deivding the month into 13. equall parts ; vpon the first, eleuenth, and one and twentith day of the moneth, payes them a third part of their meanes before-hand as it were : which is called *Lendings*.

*The King of Swedens Order for a private
Companie.*

A Compleat Company, ought to be 3. Corporalships of Muskettiers ; 4. Rotts or Files make a Corporalship of Muskettiers ; But of Pikemen, 3. Rotts make a full Corporalship.

So that 12. Rotts of Muskettiers, and 9. Rotts of Pikemen ; that is 21. Rots in all, are a compleat Band of men. Whereupon reckoning 6. men to every Rott or File (for so many, and no more, he marches deepe) a Compleat companie ought to be 126. men, besides the Officers and Seruants.

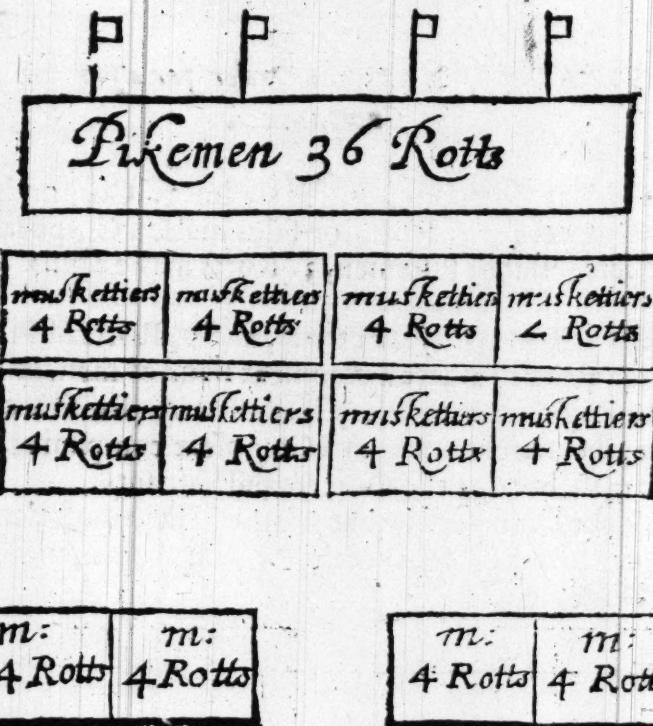
And if the Company be but weake, there must then be bat 2. Corporalships of Muskettiers : and the remainder ought to be all Pikemen.

The Order the King of Sweden useth, in drawing up
a compleat Battaglia: which is halfe a compleat
Regiment or Squadron, consisting of
504. Men.

A Compleat Battaglia, ought to be 12. Corporalships, that
is 32. Rotts of Pikemen: and 8. Corporalships, that is
32. Rotts of Musketiers: which amounts in all to 408. men.

So there remaineth still 4. Corporalships, that is, 16. Rotts
of Musketiers which continually march after the body, to be
ready vpon all occasions; eyther to guard the baggage, or
for any other Command. Which number of 16. Rotts, being
added to the number of 408. men, makes 504. men: which is
a Compleat Squadron or halfe Regiment.

The Figure of a Battaglia.



**THE KING OF SWEDEN's NEVV VVAY, FOR
of Pikes and Muskettiers. First practised, in these late VV**

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R.	H.	R.	H.	R.
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PPP	PPP	PPP	PPP	PPP
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*E*N's NEVV VVAY, FOR THE
Muskettiers. First practised, in these late VVarres of

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A 1.

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aa	ppp	ppp	ppp	pp	ppp	ppp	ppp
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The King of Swedens manner of drawing vp a Brigade of Pikes, and Musketiers, explained.

Let the Reader bee first pleased to take notice, that the Lranckes of little A'es are seuerall Corporall-ships of Musketiers, consisting of 4. Rotts, each 6. deepe, and the little P'es are three squadrons of Pikemen.

Secondly, it is to be knowne: That although euery single Regiment may for a shift, and vpon some kind of seruice, staad for an entyre Brigade: yet because the Regiments, vsually consisting but of 1008. men, at the fullest of the list; are not in a set battayle strong enough for a Brigade: therefore 2. Regiments (commonly are taken in, to the making vp of a strong and compleat Brigade. This foreknowne, the Letters and Arithmeticall figures, either ouer or vnder the seuerall bodies of Pikes and Musketiers, signifie as followeth.

- A. The place of the Colonels in their place of Command before their owne Regiments. So that A 1. is the first, eldest, or Right-hand Colonell: A 2. the Left-hand Colonel.
- B. Showes the place of Command for the Lieutenant Colonells.
- C. The Sergeant-Majors place.
- D. The Quarter-maister to the Regiment.
- E. The Captaine-Lieutenant, or Colonell-Captaine.
- F. The Lieutenant-Colonels Lieutenant.
- G. The Sergeant-Majors Lieutenant.

H 1. } The severall Captaines in their order of Senioritie, or
elderly : of which there are but 5. besides the 3.
H 2. } great Officers of the Regiment ; as Colonell, Lieu-
tenant-Colonels, and Sergeant-Majors ; who also
have Companies in the Regiment, which are com-
manded by their Lieutenants : The Lieutenant to
the Colonell, having by the curtesie of Armes, the
title of Captaine : whose place is aboue at E.

L 1 }

L 2 }

L 3 } The place for the Lieutenants of every Company :
L 4 } according to the elderly of their Captaines.

L 5 }

T 1 }

T 2 }

T 3 }

T 4 }

T 5 }

T 6 }

T 7 }

T 8 }

Sergeants of the severall Bands.

T 5 }

T 6 }

T 7 }

T 8 }

P. The Corporall of the Gentlemen, after their Colours.

X. The Sergeants in the Reere of their Pikes.

Y. The Furryor for the residue of the Ouertroupes.

Z. The Captaine of Armes, behind the Forlorne troupe.

R. The Ancients following their Captaines.

*The former Figure concerning the manner of the Enquartering of every Regiment of Foot,
in the Kings Campe or Leaguer
explained.*

ON the head of the Quarter, you at first sight discerne 9. larger Squares ; at eyther end of the Paper marked with the letter **A**. All which is called the Colonels or the Captaines ground, because there the Colonell lyes, whereas you see the word *Colonell* written : and the Captaines in their seniority, as you see their Huts or Cabbins marked, each on the head of his owne Company.

The number over the Colonels Hutt, shewes it to bee 48. foot broad ; that is twice as broad as any of the Captaines cabbins, which you see marked with 24. At eyther end of this row of Squires, you see the number 30. marked : which shewes how many foot long, each of these greater Huts is.

Now whereas the King of *Sweden*s Discipline is, vsually to have but 8. Companies to a Regiment, so many Huts you see on the top of the Quarter ; 4. on each side of the Colonels. And the reason of the King of *Sweden*s having so few men in a Regimeat, as 1008. and so few men in a Company, as 126. (those 1008. men being devided among 8. Captaines) is, that hee may both have the more places of preferment, and the more Officers to command his few men. An advantage which other Generals have not : who admit 3000. perchance, into a Regiment, and 200. 250. or 300. into a Captainship.

BThe Rowes of lesser Squares, marked on each side of the paper with the letter **B**. are the Huts for the Soldiers to lye in. Betweene the Front of which, and the Colonels ground, you see a long voyd space or distance ; which is 20. foot wide, as you see it at each end marked.

The vse of it is, for the drawing vp of the Companies, or of some of them, or for the meeting of Souldiers to speake with their Captaines : and for fresher ayre. This space is marked with C.

Right vnder the Colonels Hutt you see another void space, as wide as the Colonels Hutt is, and as long as all the Quarter for the Common soldiours is: marked with D. The vse of it is, for the Officers of the Regiment, commonly called, the *Officers of the Staffe*. Such be the Quarter-masters of the Regiment, the 2. Regiment-Schults; the Preachers, Clarke Surgeons; Pronost-Marshals; Regiment-Weble, Stock-Knights, Drummer, Hangman, with others: as is to be seene in the Kings Commission for the raising of a Regiment.

Of the Quarters for the Common Soldiours, on eyther side of this long void space, these be the proportions. All the little Squares, be Huts or Cabins of wood. In the M longer rowes, marked with the letter M. on the first Hutt, are the Musquettiers lodged; and in the shorter P rowes, marked with P. be the Pikemen lodged; one row of Musquettiers, and one row of Pikes, make up one compleat Band, or Company of 126. Men. In the Musketiers row, be 24. Huts; and in the Pikemens, but 18. The reason of which, see in the King of Swedens Order for a priuate Company. Each of these Huts is 9. foot Square, that is, 3. yards every way: and whereas one row of Musquettiers, and one row of Pikes, belong to one Company; these therefore are neerer set together then the rowes of Pikes belonging to severall Companies are; for the Pikes and Musquettiers of the same Company, are parted with a street, but 6. foote wide; whereas betwixt the Pikes of severall companies is a street of 18. foote wide: and betwixt the Musquettiers of severall Companies, a street of 12 foote wide. And so you see the severall proportions marked. The length of the Row of Pikes, is but 162. foote; as you see it marked betwixt the 2. first Rowes of their Huts: and the length of the Mus-

Musquettiers Row, is 216. foote ; as is marked in the Marget. Cast, now, the distances of Bredth, and they amount to 360. foot : and so broad is the whole Quarter.

Below all this, in the Reere or lower end of the Quarter, you have a voyd space of 14. foot of ground, running all the bredth of the Quarter : serving againe for free-
dom of ayre, &c. This is marked with E. And last of
all may you behold another allowance of ground, marked
F. with the letter F. which is for the Marcketenters ; that
is, the Market-holders, Chapmen, Victualers, and Sutlers
of the Regiment. Adde now, the distances of length toge-
ther, they come to 300. foot : which is the length of the
whole Quarter, the allowance of ground for one entire
Regiment.

But the chiefe point of the Discipline, is in the number & or-
der of the placing of the Huts, & the men in them. Concerning
the number, know, that there be 3. men lodged in every Hut,
aswell Pikes as Musketiers : so that in the 24. Huts of Muske-
tiers of one Company, there be 72. men : and in the 18. Huts
of Pikemen of one Company, there bee but 54. men ; which
numbers added together, come to 126 ; which is a compleat
Band or Company, in the Kings Discipline.

These 72. Muskettiers, againe, be devided into 3. Cor-
poralships : and the 54. Pikemen also into 3. Corporalships.
Of Muskettiers, 4. Rotts or Files of marching men, goe to
one Corporalship : And of Pikemen, there goe but 3. Rotts
or Files, to a Corporalship. So that 24. Muskettiers, goe to
one Corporalship ; and of Pikes 18. according to the num-
ber of eyther of their Cabbins. Whereas againe, the Kings
Discipline is, ever to march 6. deepe, or in File : therefore in
every 2. Huts, is there one Rot or File of men lodged, which
presently know how to put themselves into order. Thus hath
every Corporall of Muskettiers, 8. Huts to looke vnto ; and
every Corporall of Pikes, 6. Cabins under him. This certain-
ty and disposing of the numbers, serves much for the private
Government.

This

This order of lying, in the second place, does as much availe for the resiting of the Enemy. Whereas you see two Rowes of Pikes, and two Rowes of Musketiers still together, with their Cabbindooers opening inward one towards another, this is the vse of it. Suppose the Enemy (in the night time perchance) to be falling on vpon the Leaguer or Quarter, the Alarne being taken and giuen in thereupon, by those that haue the outer Guards, a good distance before euerie Quarter: out step the two Rowes of Pikes into the voyd space betwixt them: and presently marching out betweene the Captaines Huts right before them, they are instantly in faire order of battell. The Pikes gone, then the two next Rowes of Musketiers ioyning together, march also out on both sides of their Pikes, where they are ready instantly to hancke them. Thus one quadron or halfe Regiment issuing out on one side of their Colonels Hutt, and the other halfe on the other, presently draw themselues vp into two compleat Battaglias: who still finde their Colonell and Captaine in the head of the Quarter (where their Huts are) ready to conduct them. Thus so soone as the Alarne is giuen in from the outer-Guards, the Souldiers shall be in faire Battaglia, euery man before his owne quarter, vpon which the Enemy falls; before he can possibly (march he never so fast) come neere to doe any execution. If you desire to heare how in that huddle and darkenesse, they can possibly find their weapons: know that by the order of standing of them, euery man can at first comming most readily clap his hand vpon his owne. To instance in the Pikes, for example. The place where they all stand together, is vpon a thing like a payre of Gallowes at the head of the Quarter, all alongst which they leane: So that after any seruice or exercise done abroad, hee that lyes in the Reere of the quarter by comming in first, sets downe his Pike inmost; and he that comes in last, leaues his outmost, which when he againe goes first out, hee findes formost, and when the last man comes, he findes his owne left: euery man still keeping the same order that was at first appointed: So that the Foreman, the Right-hand man, or the
Bringer

Bringer vp, is the same euer, and his weapon therefore, euer in the same place. Thus lye the King of Swedens men in battle-array when they are in bed : in battle-array when they rise vp : and their Armes as ready as themselves ; So that if the Alarme be time enough giuen in, how shall any enemie surprise them ?

*The following Figure, for the laying of a Campe Royall,
with the vsuall Fortifications, expayned.*

The former Figure concerning the enquartering of a particular Regiment being already expayned, this in hand, shall need the lesse labour : seeing that every Regiment or Quarter, hath here the same ground & order, as is before described. Let it now suffice to tell you, what every Space and Fortification about the whole Campe meanes : and for the vnderstanding of that, we desire you to looke vnto the Letters, that every of them is marked withall.

- A | Signifies the *Parade-ing place* : whither the Souldiers bee in their courses daily called to bee exercised, for the handling of their Armes.
- B | The Kings Maiesties owne Quarter, where himself lyes.
- C | The place for the Artillery, and the Generall of it.
- D | The Common market place for the whole Armie.
- E | The Felt-Marshals Quarter.
- G | The place by him for his Guards and Seruants.
- H | The Generall Major of the Army, his quarter.
- K | The place for his Men and Guards.
- L | The severall Regiments, to be devided as in the former Figure.
- M | Squadrons, or halfe Regiments.
- N | The Streetes betwixt the severall Quarters : each 50. foote voyd.
- O | The space betweene the Front of the Quarters, and the Trench.

Trench of the Leaguer, being 200. foote wyde : seruing for the drawing vp of the soldiers, & for the Alarme place.

P. The space betweene the two innermost lines of the Fortification is called the Parapes or Breast-worke. A Trench of earth it is, cast vp for the fortifying of the Leaguer to keepe the Enemy off from the quarters : being commonly ffeue or sixe foot high, and some two Roodes ouer, or in thicknesse.

Q. The Graffe or wet-moate vnto the Parape, which you see full of little prickes : and is vnuallie as broad as the Parapet.

R. And whereas you see both Mote and Parape on each side of the Campe three times led about, making halfe Diamonds as it were; those bee called halfe-Redoubts, or Ravelins, they are marked with R.

S. The streightline of Motes and Parapes betwixt any of these two, is called the Curtayne, & is marked with S.

T. Right against the sharpe point of any of these halfe Redoubts, you see severall passages through the innermost Parapes, which serue for passage to those that are to guard them, & are to fight ia them: which passages, are perchance some 5 o. Roodes fro one another. They are marked with T.

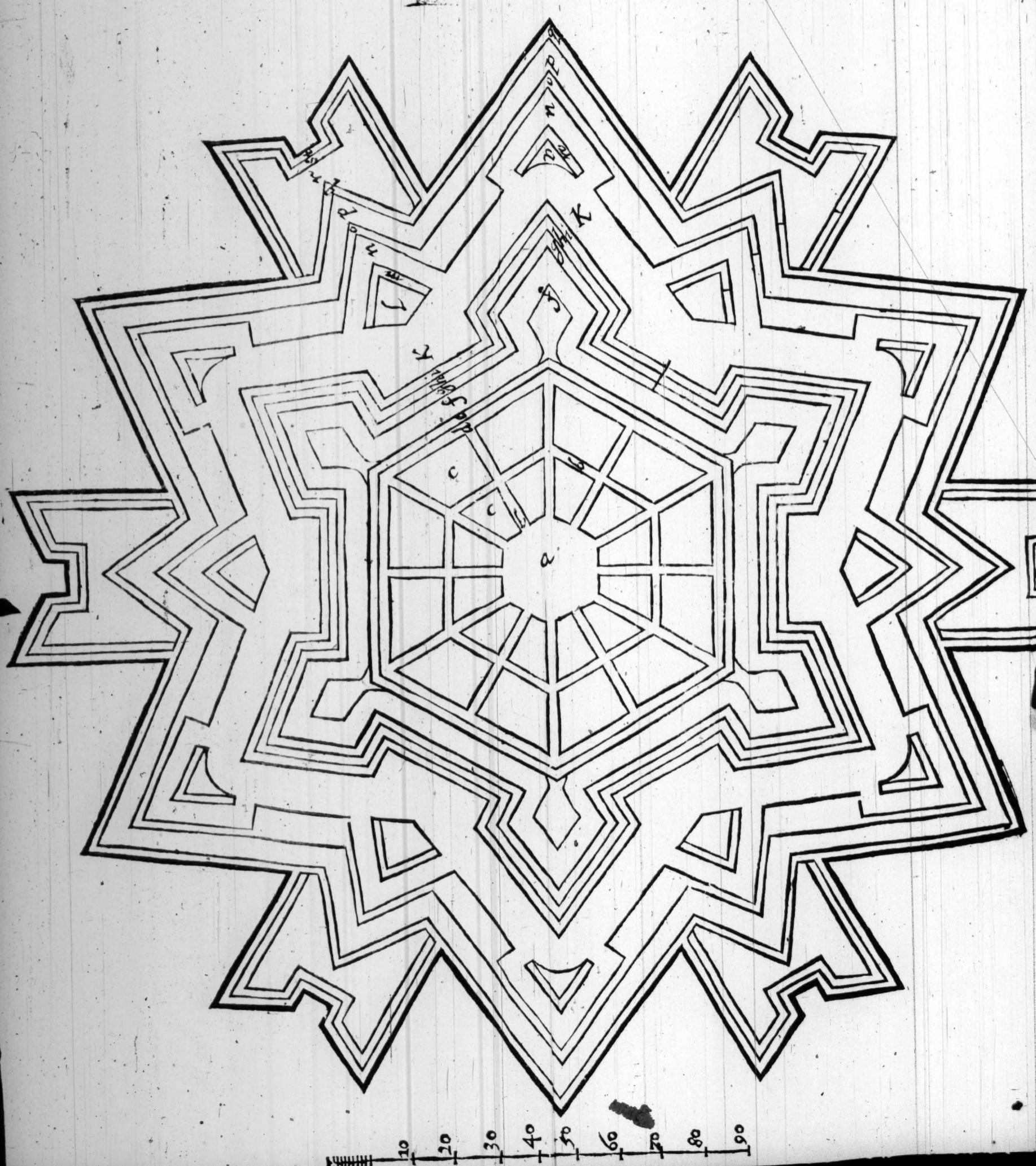
V. Outmost of all, betwixt the halfe-Redoubts, you see other like sharpe and pointed workes of Earth, with their Motes also about them: which properly be called Ravelins. They are 2. on each side of the Campe & each of them 20. Roodes distant from one another, and are marked with V. The faces or sides of them, bee about 15. or 16. Roodes long: & are so made, that a right line may on eyther side of face bedrawse to fall vpon the point, where the halfe-Redoubts & the Curtaines met. The vsed fitthem, is to guard the 2. Avenues or Gates, which on eyther side of the Leaguer you see to be open for common passages, both through the Parapes & the Mote: ouer which, there must still lye littel narrow bridges. These Avenues be marked with W.

W. This is the ordinary Fortification of a Leaguer; besides which, there be Sconces and other workes builded according to necessity, & as the nature of the place requireth more or lesse.

The Figure for the Fortification of a

Trench of the Leaguer, being 200. foote wyde : seruing
for the drawinge up of the soldiars & for the Alarms place.

THE BEST MANNER OF FORTIFYING OF A
Towne: much like which Plat-forme, Colmar in Sweden
is builded.



The Figure for the Fortification of a Towne explained.

- A. THE Market-place : where if a Castle were builded, or Ordnance planted ; it would scowre the streets, awe the Townesmen ; yea, and trouble the Enemies Leaguer likewise.
- B. The Streets : all which from the Market-place, command the Bulwarke and the Curtaines.
- C. Places for Houses.
- D. The Parado-ing place, round about the Towne : which serves also for the drawing vp of the men for manning of the Bulwarke.
- E. The Sloping, that goes vp to the top of the Wall.
- F. The Distance betweene the Sloping and the Parapet.
- G. The bredth or thicknesse of the Parapet, or Brest-Worke - of the Curtayne.
- H. The Cbeinicouert, or False bray.
- I. The Parapet of the False bray.
- K. The Moate.
- L. The Ravelin.
- M. The Parapet of the Ravelin.
- N. The Moate without the Ravelin.
- O. The Counterscarp.
- P. The Parapet of the Counterscarp.
- Q. The Moate without the Counterscarp.
- R. The Horne-worke.
- S. The Parapet of the Horne-worke.
- T. The Moate without the Horne-worke.
- V. The Hafse-mooones.
- W. The Brest-worke or Parapet of the Hafse-Mooones.

By the side of the Figure, you haue also the Scale of the Proportions.

M a

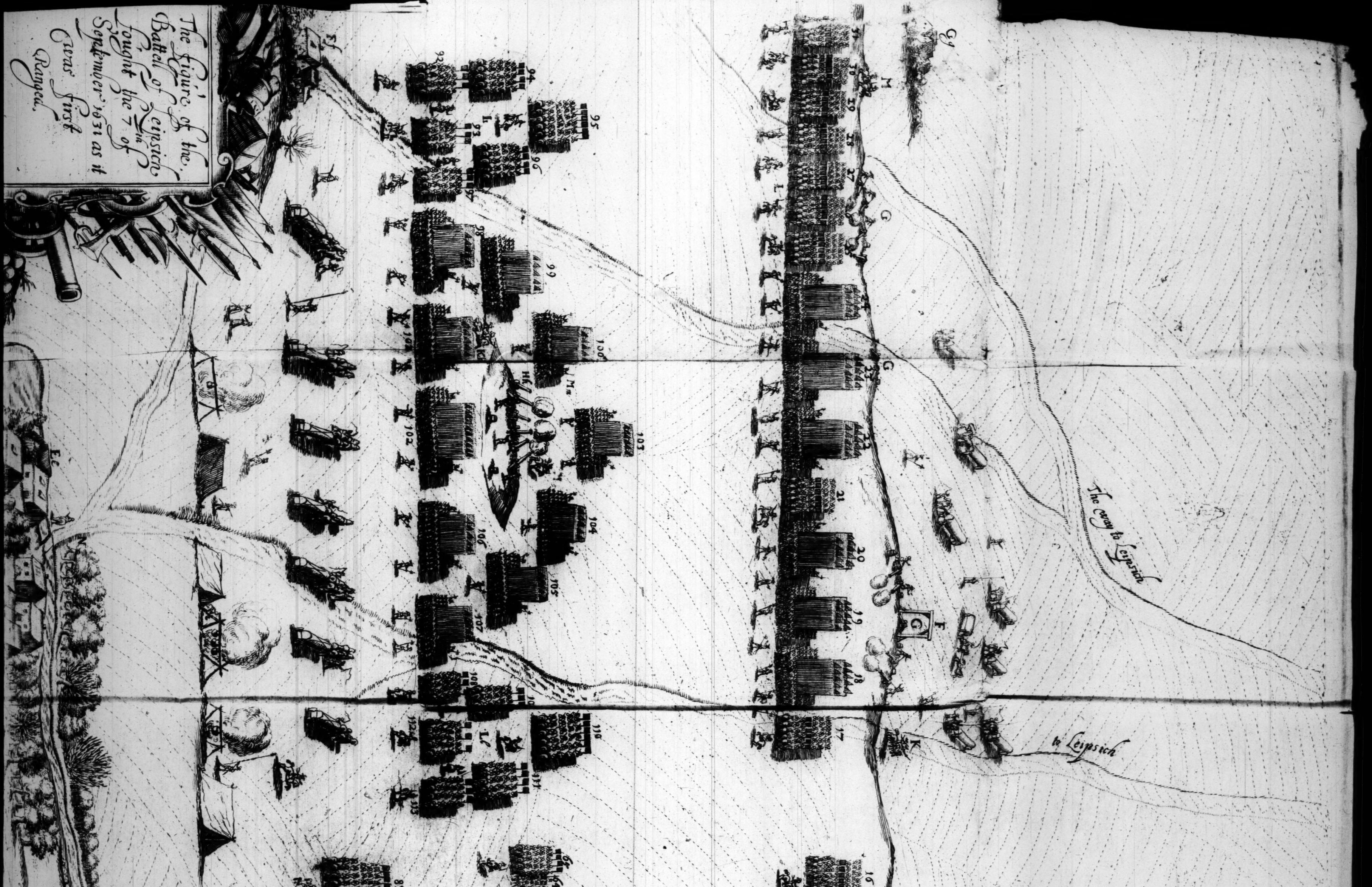
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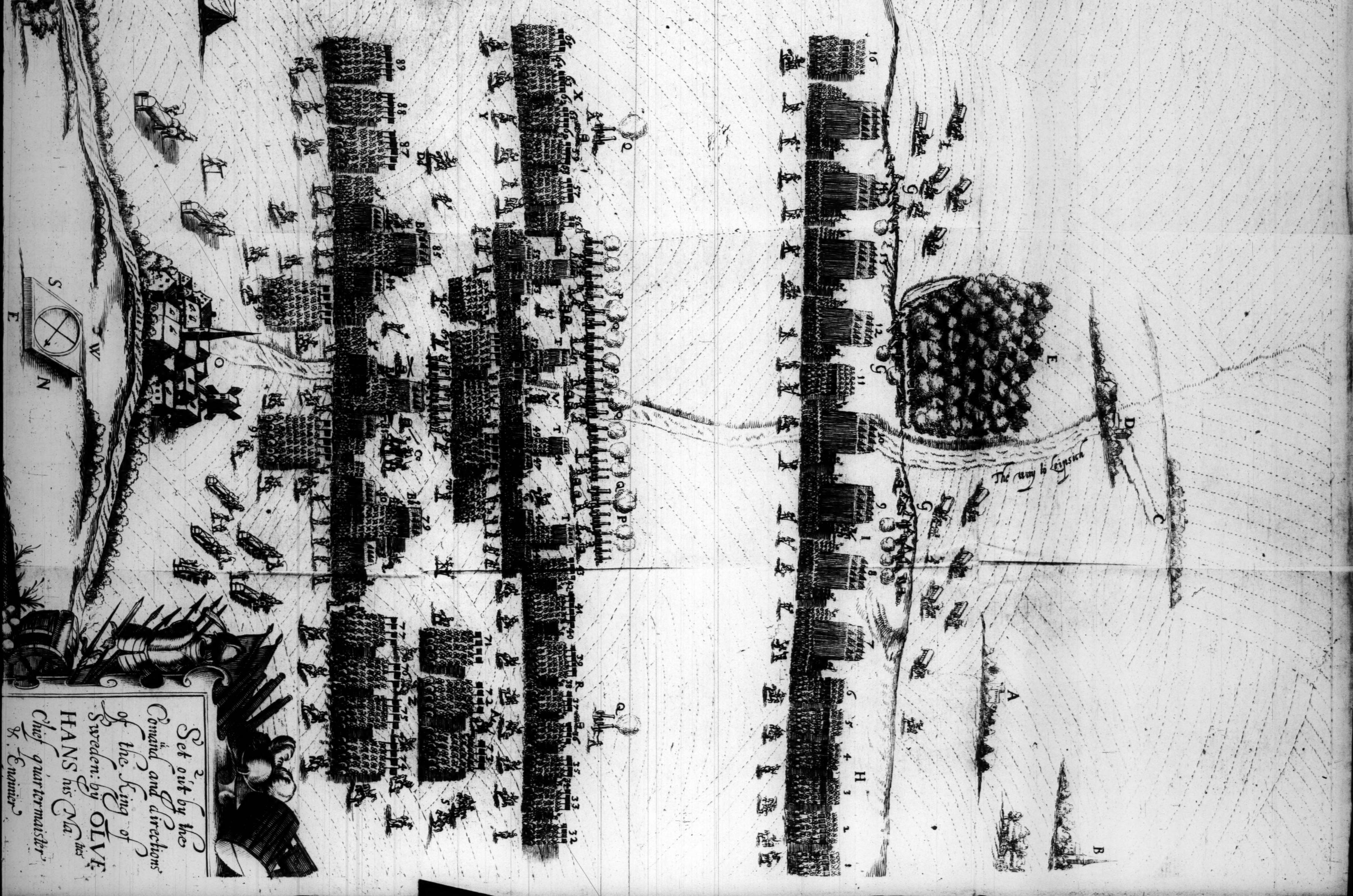
Thus much is likewise further to be knowne. That the more Points these Out-workes haue, the stronger is the piece. This of ours, hath but 6. points : and one of 8. points, is stronger then this: one of ten, stronger then that: and one of 12. points, strongest of all: then which, no stronger figure can possibly be devised.

If here you looke for the *Gates* and *Ports* to the Towne; know, that those are to be made thorough the *Halfe-Moones*; as you see it marked out in one of them with little Touches or stroakes; directing your eye out of one worke into another: which Gates are not to goe out streight forward: but *Winding* and with *Nookes*, as the Workes be: which shall both be easier to defend by men placed in every Corner: and shall kespe the enemy from rushing directly forward vpon the Towne.

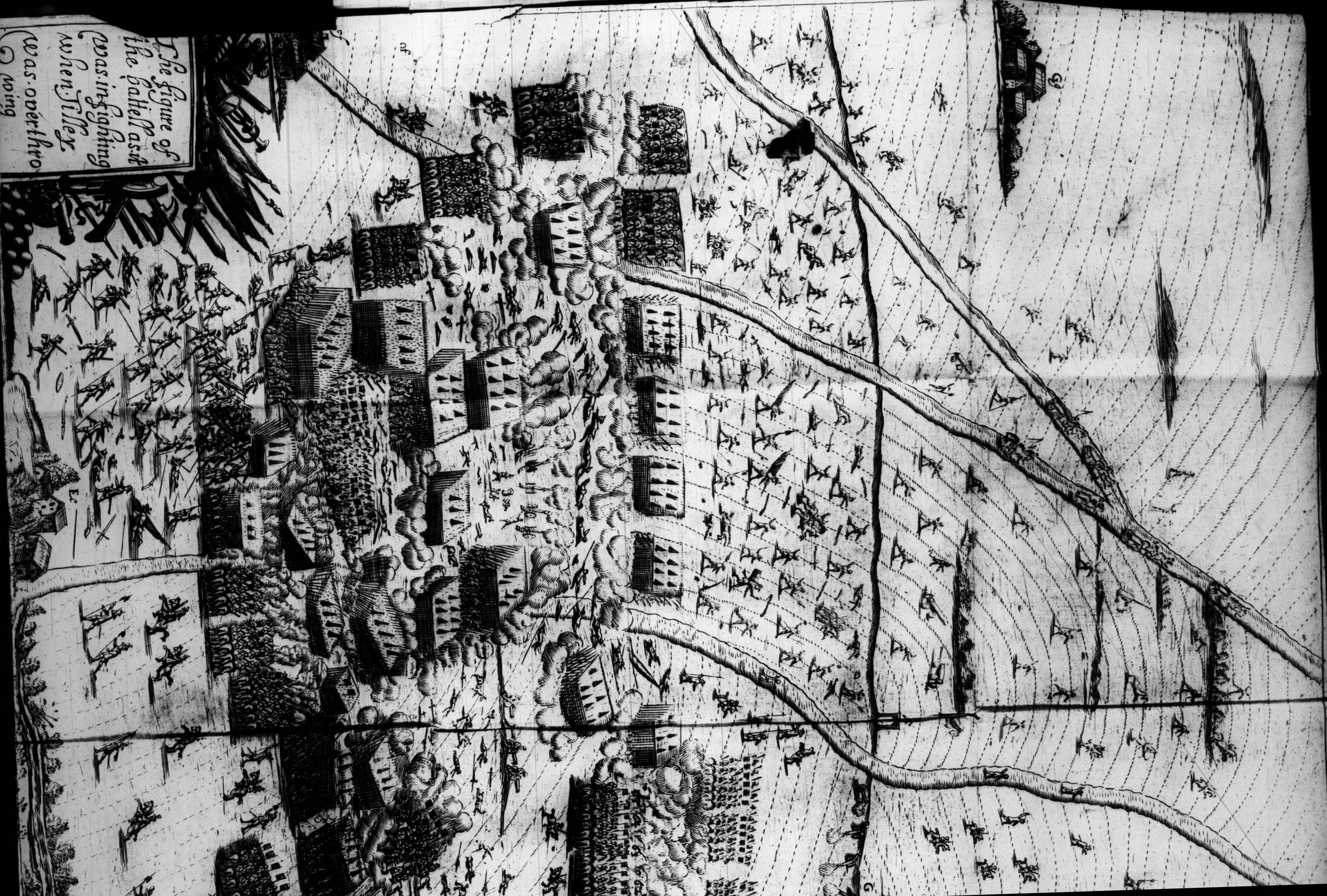
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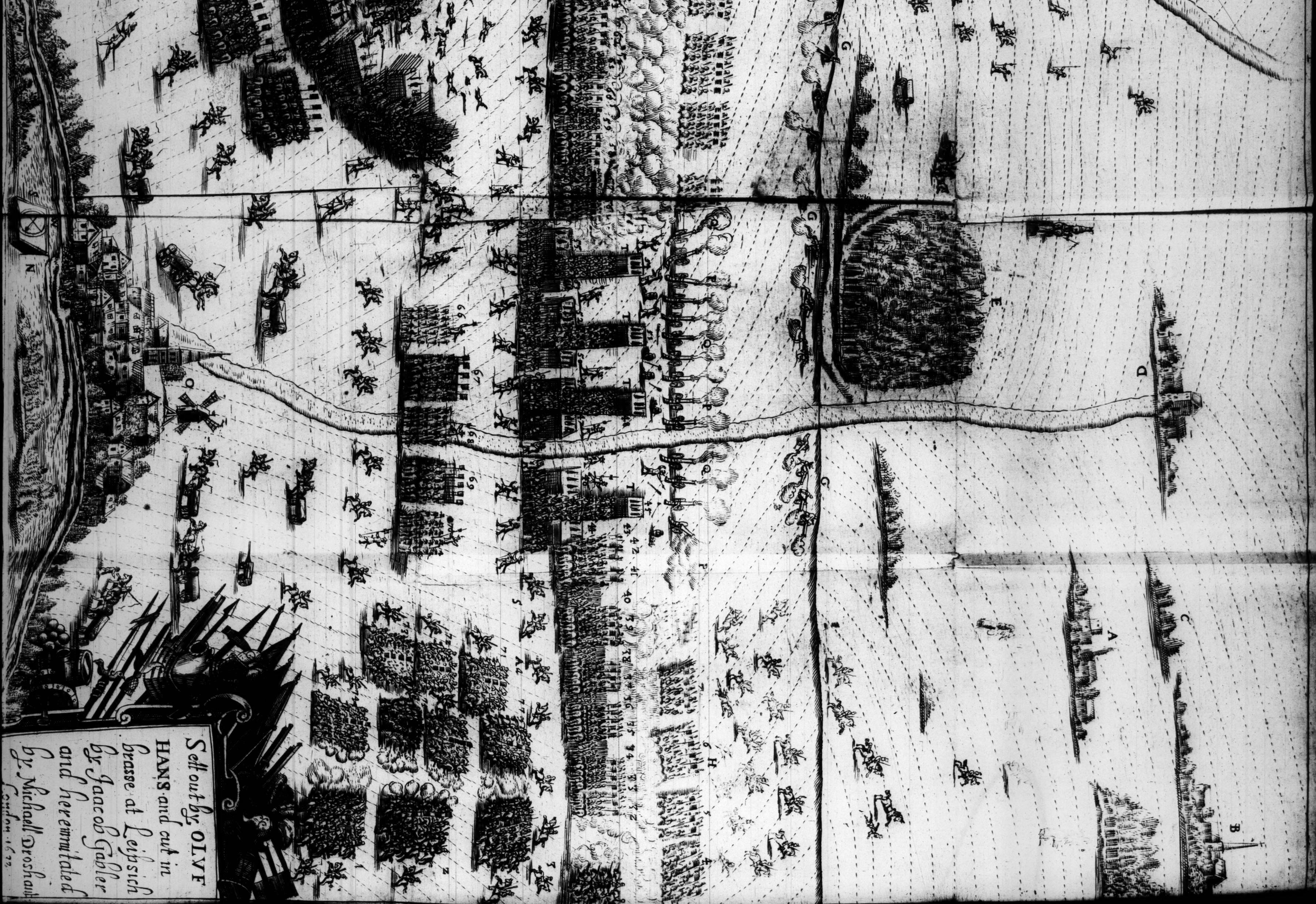
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The figure of
the battell as it
was in fighting
when Tilly
was overtho
was going





Sett out by OLVE
HANS and cut in
brasse at Leipzich
by Jacob Gabler
and heremataed
by Michael Drosback
London 1622

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in Phridi ad T

Endevididlye to offend his selfe, he good day
say that I am not vster blodered. I shal alwaies

THE FAMOUS VICTO- rie of Leipzich, now with severall particulars enlarged; and repeated from the beginning of the Vision of the K. of SVVE.

DEIN and the Duke of SAXONIA: it beth
from whence all that haue written

of it, doe beginne it.

The Reader is desired to looke upon the two Mapes of
the Battell, for the better understanding of the storie.



*V*I ad pauca respiciunt, de facili pronuntiantur,
said the wise Historian: They that consider
but a few difficulties and objections, are still
most readie to deliuer their opinion. Tis so
common to be observed, that it may almost
be madethe character of a bad Scholler, to
be most sudden and peremptorie in determining of the Que-
stion. And truely the same Inditement lies against our over-
hastie State-Criticks, that at first dash thinke themselves
wise enoughto direct the actions of a Prince, or to controule
the Consulta'es of a Ccouncil-Table. Let such bee pleased to
know, that the resolutions of a State, muchlike those of Justice
proceede grauely and slowly, and full of Majestie. Haste
Counells, bring hastie ruines: rarely shall he that hath once er-
red in the warres, live to commit such another over-sight.
Seldome, againe, is the Inside and Reason of State, turn'd
outward towards our vulgar Discourisers. Princes know,
that secrecie is the shell of businesse: the tendernesse where-
of must not by an over-hastie or over-rough handling bee

The third Part

rasht open, till the preciousnesse of the life within, by a kind-
ly misericorde discloseth of it selfe.

All this haue I beene bold to say, for that I the last yeare
too often (me thoughts) both read and over-heard, the Pro-
testant Princes of *Germanie* to haue beene blamed, by some
such judgements as are before described. What does *Saxony*
and *Brandenburg* all this while, that they joynen not with the
King of *Sweden*? Others againes (because they judge it fit)
were as forward on the other side to report, that they were
already joyned: and that full 10 Moneths before ever them-
selues resolued upon joyning. Plainly, the Princes of *Germa-
nie* (though they satisfied not these mens expectations)
shewd themselves neither fooles nor cowards, in keeping
the same distance both with the Emperor, and the King of
Sweden, that they did. Nor hath it fallen out the worse for
the King. No man knowes, whither by their apparent ma-
king the King stronger, at the first, they should haue more
set forward his busynesse; or haue endangered the putting
of him backe, by bringing the vntited forces of the whole
Empyre at once upon him: whereas he being thus single and
secondlesse, insensibly thrived in his designe; before he was
observed by the Emperour, to be more then a weake and a
despised enemie. Perchance too, their *Defensive League* a-
mongst themselues a musing of the Emperour; gained more
time and advancement to the King of *Sweden*, then if they
had openly at first sided in with him. Besides these priuate
reasons therefore, which haue not come so low as to men of
my Forme; these (methinkes) which my simplenesse could
alledge for them, might very fayrely excuse them.

1. Their Resolutions in the *Dyre of Leypsich* were, sincere-
ly to continue their loyalty & obedience towards their Lord
the Emperour; till themselues should for not ayding him, be
invaded by him.

2. It had beene no wisedome much sooner to haue joy-
ned with the King, till either he were strong enough to re-
lieue them, or the Emperour so weake, as not to annoy them:
neither of which they could yet discover. All the Summer
time

An excuse of
the Germane
Protestants,
for not joy-
ning sooner
with the King
of *Sweden*.

of the Swedish Discipline.

3

time were the 3. Imperial Generals *Furstenberg*, *Altringer*, and *Fugger*, yet in their Countties: nor had the King as yet beaten his way thorough vnto them: for that *Tilly* still kept in the wind of him, betwixt *Pomeren* and *Saxonie*.

3. Had *Saxonie* by declaring with the King, sooner provokt *Tilly* to fall vpon him, (either before the taking of *Magdenburg*, or after) never had the *Protestants* bee[n] able to haue assisted the King of *Sweden*.

4. If the maine of their objection still lies against the Duke of *Saxonie*, (the cheife Engine indeed of all the motion:) they shall find him to haue bee[n] the lesse too blame, if they consider how strongly he was by the other partie laid at: To wrought hee was by another fineriesse, that notwithstanding he had bee[n] earnestly enough sollicited by the King, in time to provide for himselfe, by a seasonable declaring on his side, had bee[n] foretold, what would one day come of it: yet besides the difficultie that was in it, for him to discover the Toyle he was alreadie gotten into: it had seemed a discourtesie against all the civilities of Courtship, to haue vpon such termes, broken short off with the Emperour. Flatterie and Protestation (the two Court-Iuglers in ordinarie) had cast such a mist before the Dukes eyes, that it was not easie for him to discover how the *Leger-deman* was conveyed against him. The Emperours Ambassador all this while resident with him, had much courted and smooth'd him vp, that his Highnesse services and endearmes to the Emperour, were too many ever to be forgotten. Flattered vp besides he was with that glorious stile, of being the Pillar of the Empire, and the *Achilles* of *Germanie*. And as much plyed with warme clothes by some of his owne Councell he was: who though his servants, were yet the Pensioners of the house of *Austria*. But for all this, could those of other Nations by broad daylight discerne, that the Elector of *Saxonie* was likely another day to finde no other favour at the Emperours hands, then what *Ulysses*, of old, requested of the Giant *Polyphemus*, to bee the last man that should bee eaten. This error and danger of his owne, the Duke at length (by the light of his owne

The thir^d Part

Country now all on a flame about his eare s.) came to haue the sight of : which with a just indignation he in some high termes represented vnto the Emperors Ambassador, at his fū-
nall dismissing him from his Court. Then could he discerne, that the kisse which the Ambassador at parting offered to his hand, was but a *Judas kisse*, and so was he bold to call it.

Then did he remember also, how little either his owne former intercessions, or those of other Protestant Princes, for a good peace, had hitherto beeene respected by the *Cabalkes*: and that a many of them had all this while beeene of the Duke of *Bavaria*'s opinion, who in the yeare 1620. suffered (and perchance with applause too) this following passage, (and that in publike Oration then made before him, by way of Congratulation for the taking of *Prague*, and the Proscribing of the Prince *Palatine*,) to be put vpon our most peaceable *Salomon*, our well-meaning *Narbanet*, King *Iames* ; *Intercessor at pro Palatino filio, idq; Oratorum fuso, magna Britannia Rex: quos spernendos esse, optimo exemplo docuit seruitus vestra*. For the *Palatine* his sonne had the King of great *Britaine* interceded by some counterfeit pretences of his Ambassadors; which Ambassadors that they ought to bee despised, your Highnesse hath taught by an excellent example. Thus much (Italy) did the Duke of *Bavaria* not onely suffer to bee audibly pronounced before him, but publikely to be imprinted also : as if they little cared who knew it, so be they had power to maintaine it. The Duke of *Saxonic* beginning now to bee more apprehensive of all this, and perceiving at the same time the Generall *Tilly* to pinch vpon him; to be already with fire and sword fallen into his Country : Sergeant Major Generall *Altringer* to bee comming against him by the way of *Duringen*: and *Diepenbach* the Field-Marshall, to bee advancing out of *Silesia*; both intending to joyne with *Tilly*: away is the Lord *Arubeym* dispeceded towards his Majestie of *Sweden* ; to make humble demaund of his royall assistance. The King now prizing his owne power, and the Dukes need of it, at higher rates then himselfe when he had formerly made proffer of it, would have beeene content to haue afforded it for :

of the Swedish Discipline.

for : delivers these ffe demaunds vnto Arnhem, to be carried to his Maister.

1. That the Elector should consigne over the Towne of Wittenberg into his Majesties hands; both for his passage and retreat.
2. That he should send his Sonne to remaine for Hostage in the Kings Armie.
3. That the Elector should presently advance 3. moneths meanes afore-hand, for the payment of the Kings Armie.
4. That the Dukes false Counsellors should bee delivered to the King, or bee punished by himselfe according to their demerits.
5. That the Elector should engage his Faith and Honour to the King, ever to stand prest to adventure both his life and fortunes, yea and his Electorate it selfe in defencē of the Reformed Religion.

The Union be-
twixt the D.
of Saxonie and
the King.

To see how mens present necessities can preuale over the stifferesse of their former resolutions! Hee that would at no hand treat with the King before, now sends him more satisfaction then hee expected. This was the Dukes answer.

1. That not his Towne of Wittenberg alone, but his whole Countrey was from thence-forth at his Majesties devotion.
2. That he would not onely send his Sonne, but himselfe in person would waite vpon his Majesties Armie.
3. As for making the three moneths pay downe vpon the naile ; that he professed himselfe at the instant not able to satisfie his Majestie in : but one moneths meanes hee would presently make tender of ; and securtie for the other two.
4. Were but those false Councillors once named unto him, he would himselfe see condigne punishment inflicted upon them.
5. That he was not ready to expend his fortunes, and what ever els he had ; but to engage his life for the Religion : promising from that time forth, to sticke most closely unto the King.

This answere being cheerfully, and with much assurance delivered by the Ambassadour, the King sayth, That hee

A consultati-
on, wherein
the King
seemes to dis-
swade the
Battle.

Saxonyes Ar-
gument for
the Battle,

would trie the Duke, whither he were in good earnest or not. Passing his Army therefore over the Bridge of Wissenberg, and leaving a Garrison of his owne within the Towne : to Dickeben he goes to meeete the Electors of Saxonie and Brandenburg ; as in our other booke wee before told you. There was it in private consultation betwixt these three Princes deliberated ; whither it were best presently to bid the enemy battle, or to make a longer warre of it. The votes were a little devided at the first. The King (to tri what metall the Duke was made of) frames some reasons to draw the warre out into length : against which the Duke makes use of these two Arguments.

1. That it concerned himselfe speedily to fight, that hee might free as soone as might be, his Subjects and Dominions of the enemy.
2. That it also as much concernd the King too : for that the Countrey now halfe taken by the enemy, was not long able to maintaine two such armies.

That the Duke so urged to the battle, was not, I suppose, because his courage was more then the Kings ; but because his necessities were more personall, and more pressing. If he fought not, all were lost ; and if hee were overthrowne, all were but lost then : much more honourable besides it was, to dye for his Countrey, in the field, in a braue battle ; then to liue the Emperors Bande or Altmes-man for a while ; and either to die without an Epitaph, or haue that of a coward, branded, rather then engraven upon his Tomb-stone. This hanging off of the Kings, drew, no doubt, the Tyes something the straighter, which he before had upon the Duke : engag'd him (perchance) into some new promises, and privater obligations. Thus did the wise King finely suffer himselfe to be drawne into the hazard, chiefly upon the opportunity of the Duke : keeping to himselfe the inward contentment that he found, to see Saxonie now so forward ; and concealing the reason of warre withall, which privately calld upon him to hasten the encounter, as much as it did Tilly to deferre it : whom these of his owne side (now the battle is

The Battle
agreed upon.

of the Swedish Discipline.

87

is lost) condemne for fighting. Well: the Duke of Saxony that had beeene thus forward in the advise, would also be as forward in the enterprize: For I finde him the first man in the field; which the King was willing to permit also: for besides that it was an honour to the Duke to be the forwardest in fighting for his owne Countrey, the King who (as the proverbe is) knew well enough how to lead his men; though he droue not the Saxons before him, yet was he the surer of them by having them thus before him.

Much about this time (as the report goes) did the Generall Tilly (out of the fatall brayary of a confident Souldier, and the inevitablenesse of his owne destinie) invite his owne overthrow, by a Trumpet sent unto the King, with a message to this purpose: *That as hee was a braue Cavalier, hee shoulde come and give him a Battell.* This low terme of Cavalier, the Kings heroicall spirit receiving with a just disdaine, (as it is sayd) trample upon the Letter, thus replying with all unto the Trumpet: *What! doth your Generall thinke me worthy of no better a stile then of a Cavalier? I am a King; and tell him I shall well finde him out.* Tilly vpon receipt of this message, prepares his Army, as if to accept of a victory, rather then to fight much for it; and very welcome to his men, was the tidings of a pitcht battle: so confident they were of their owne strength (which they counted invincible) and so glad of the oportunity. What sayth the Count of Pappenbeym, (Field marshall unto Tilly,) when he saw the blood prodigiously dropping from the houses at Hall, where hee then was, must wee bleed? will the King of Swedene beat us? that's impossible. Proclamation hereupon is through every Quarter of the Leaguer made, that vpon the hearing of certaine warning peeces, every man should repaire to his colours and to his order. Some of Tillyes Councell of warre were of opinion, that having fortified their leaguer, it were best to expect the Swedens falling on vpon it, as they had done them at Sweds and Werken. But the most voices and courages prevailed, that it were more honour to meeete the enemy in the field, whom perchance they might take vnprovided

Tilly invites
the King to
fight with
him.

The third Part

vided. Vpon the fatall 7. of September therefore being Wednesday; the Generall Tilly with full 44000. braue men, first advances from his Leaguer into the field. The place, was a goodly faire plaine field, (part whereof had beene ploughed) about a mile from the Towne of *Leipsich*. Part of Tillyes Leaguer was neere vnto the common burying place without the Citie walls, vñually in Germany called *Guds Acre*. Some haue affirmed it to haue beene the very same place, where the Emperor Charles the 5th. did heretofore over-thow Maurice then Duke of *Saxonic*. But this conjecture of theirs, seemes to be contradicted by *Sleidan*; who assignes the place of that former victory to be, *ad silvam Lochanum*, the wood of *Lochan*: which they of the Germane Nation, affirme to be neerer vnto *Hall*: 18. or 20. English miles from *Leipsich*.

Vpon this plaine aforesaid, there is a rising ground, a little hill and a wood likewise towards the West: whereabouts (with a fatall Omen) the place of execution also is; as you may perceiue described in the first Mappe. Here had Tilly (like a prudent Generall that was carefull for all advantages) at first placed himselfe, the Hill, besides that it served him commodiously to plant his Canon vpon; was very easie wchall for him to descend: but very troublesome on the other side, for the Smedes to climbe vp vnto. The wood served him, both to hide his men in at first, and for a retreat afterwards for them, if they should be put vnto it. The watchword for his Army was *Santa Maria*; or as some *High Dutch* Relations say, *Mary the Mother of God*. The token to know one another by, was *white strings*, or ribbands, about their armes and in their helmets: as if they had beene *Diademes*, and that that day would haue made them all Kings.

The vniion being thus made, and the battell concluded vpon, betwixt the Kings Majestie of *Sweden*, and their Highnesse the Electors of *Saxonic* and *Brandenburg*; the King having first over-viewed the Armies, vpon Tuesday Sept. 6. commandads a *Bid-day*, or day of more solemne prayers throughout every Quarter. The devotions ended; the Army in faire array moved that night from *Dieben*, (4. Dutch miles

of the Swedish Discipline.

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miles from Leipsich) till they came within 2. Dutch miles (some 6. or 8. English miles) of the enemy : where putting out good Guards and watches, they for that night rested. That same night had the King a strange dreame, (a divine one no doubt) thus. His Majestie thought in his sleepe, that he had his enemy *Tilly* fast by the halfe of the head, which for all his strugling, he would not let goe, vntill *Tilly* seemed to bite him by the left side. This vpon the successe of the battell was thus interpreted. That the King should haue the upper hand of his enemy ; and that *Tilly* should defeate the Duke of Saxonie, who had the left side and hand of the King in the day of battell. The next morning (being the fatal day *Wednesday Sept. 7.* (which the Germane Writers call *dem Regina*) they before day light were vpon their march againe. Being come neare to the Village called *Scholcka*, marked in the Mappe with the letters *Ee*: they might there discrie the Enemie vpon the advantage of the rising ground, which wee before spake of. *Tilly* was at first a little deceived by his skowtes and Espialls : who vpon the first discovering of the *Saxon* forces in the gray morning, had brought him too hastie word, that the Duke of Saxonie was onely then a comming. By 8. or 9. of the clocke had the *Imperialists* a full view of both the *Protestant* Armies : and *Tilly* full well knowing of a troublesome passage they were to haue through the bushes and durt at the foresaid Towne of *Scholcka*; thither sent he some lighter Troupes to disturbe them. These *Vans-Curriers*, besides the skirmishing with which they entertained them ; did by setting fire to certaine traines of Gun-powder, purposely scattered on the ground, seeke by the smoake thereof (which the winde at that time blew full into the *Protestants* faces) to blinde and trouble their putting of themselves into order. But neither did this powder-plot take effect, neither force nor stratageme could at that time leue their turnes ; for in despight of both these, is the passage gained : which being once made, the *Protestants* immediately beginne to marshall themselves into that order, which they had before agreed to fight in. Perceiving the

The King of
Sweden's
dreame.

The Armies
in view one
of another.

Tilly send to
disturb their
passage ; and
the stratagem
vised.

The third Part

Tillyans therefore, to present themselves in a mighrie large Front; and the wings of their battell to bee extendid full 2. English miles in length: they to prevent hembing in, (as not willing to accept the kindness of an Enemie, to bee brooded vnder his goodly wings, hebeing a bird of another feather) divide themselves into two Armies. The Duke of Saxonie takes his way towards the left hand, and the King towards the right. The Duke stretched his left wing as long out, as Tilly had done his right; which was as farre as the Towne of Letzschlitz, in the Southerne edge of the Mappe marked with Ff: the end of Tillyes right wing being betwixt him and the Village of Sebasen, here marked with Gg: His right wing he in like manner also stretched out quite over the high way, till it almost touched with the Kings left wing. The King wheeling more about to the right hand, gat the Village of Podelmizt at his backe, here marked with the letter O. Still as the Armies advanced towards the Enemie, their Ordnance (the loud musicke of a battell) went playing on before them. The Dukes Ordnance, are in the Mappe marked with Hh: The Kings smaller field-peices with P: And his Demic-Cannon with Q: which were commodiously planted before e-
very Division.

Tilly advances
into the field.

The Armie of the Catholike-Leaguers having by a warning peece beene drawne together, before the standing Campe neare Leipzich, were after halfe an houres pause vpon the place, faire and softly caused to advance into the open field. Passing therefore beyond the Villages of Lindenthal, (usually called Linckell) in the right-hand upper corner of the Map, marked with B; And little Wiederwitz marked with C: And great Wiederwitz marked with D: And Breitenfield marked with A: From which last Towne some more light horse Troupes being sent abroad for intelligence, the whole Armie fairely followed to the little wood marked with E: and the Gallowes marked with F: Here Tilly making a stand had word brought him, that both the King and Duke were alreadie gotten over the durtie passage, and were in divided Armies, both vpon their march towards him. Tilly hearing of this

of the Swedish Discipline.

III

this newes; Now fellow Souldiers (sayes he) wee must looke
for blowes. Resolving therefore to keepe the advantage of
that higher ground to fight vpon ; hee first of all in severall
places causes his Ordnance to bee planted, which are here
marked with *G*: disposing in the next place of the order of
his battell. Making choice therefore of the old forme of
fighting in great square Bodies, (of which the Mappe shewes
you the mightie Fronts onely ; so much, namely, as at the
joyning of the battels presented it selfe vnto the *Swedens*
view :) he thus marshalls his formidable forces. The whole
Armie he divides into three vissuall parts, the maine Battell
namely, and the two wings. The right wing was commen-
ded vnto *Eggon Count of Furstenberg*, with those conque-
ring *Italian* Troupes ; which since their comming out of *Ita-*
lie, had brought the Circles of *Schwaben* and *Franconia* vnder
contribution. This right wing is marked with *L*: and by
Furstenberg himselfe, stands the letter *M*: The left wing,
consisting most of the *Germane* Nation, was commaunded
by the Count of *Pappenbeym* ; hee whose memorie is yet so
deere vnto those of *Magdenburg*. This wing is knowne by
the letter *H*: and *Pappenbeyms* selfe by the letter *I*: Vpon this
wing was the flower of the Horse placed: because they were
to confront the King of *Sweden* himselfe ; with whom they
supposed, would come the bravest Souldiers of the Armie.
The maine Battell or middle-ward was led by the gallant
Tilly himselfe ; wherein were his old *Wallons* and *Burgundi-*
ans, and braver *Germane* Troupes. These were the credit and
strength of his foot-forces. You may know *Tillies* owne
place, by the letter *K*: set over his head, neere the high wayes
side, about the middle of the Mappe. And in this array stood
this (by themselues supposed) *Invincible Armie*, expressing
a great deale of desire to be at it.

His order of
battell.

The King of *Sweden* vpon the first full view of the *Impe-*
riall Armie, (now within a league of him :) shewing them
vnto his owne men, rides from Regiment to Regiment, and
from rancke to rancke, with a loud voice asking of his Soul-
diers ; *Come on, Comrades, will you fight to day for the name of*

The third Part

The King
sends a Letter
vnto Tilly.

Iesus Christ! This question was by the whole Armie presently answered with the Echo of this joyfull acclamation, *Vivat Gustavus Adolphus, vive, vive, vive.* The King observing the braue resolution of his Souldiers, calls immediately a Trumpet vnto him : to whom he openly delivering a Letter, alowd commmanded him to carrie it vnto the Generall *Tilly*. This Letter having bee[n] that morning written in the Field, had the King communicated the Contents of, vnto his great Officers : which were ; *That he desired to see the Generall Tilly in the Field ; and to that purpose he now attended for him.*

Tillyes answer.

Tilly vpon receipt of this Letter, bad the Trumpet to assure the King his Maister, that he for his part had never refused to fight with him ; that he would now meete him halfe way : and that the King well knew where to finde him. These two last passages, concerning the Kings speech vnto his Armie, and his Letter vnto *Tilly* ; are written by *Chaimaries* a French Captaine, that day serving the King of Sweden.

The Kings
order of Bat-
tell.

Now began the King to dispose of the array of his Army. Those 18, or 20000. men which he led along with him ; he devides, like his enemy, into three parts : and each of these againe into the Vantguard and the Artierguard. The *Van* or *Fore-ward* of the Right wing, marked with the letter *R*, his Majesties selfe commandad : whose place in the Battell you may perceiue by the Letter *S*. Here were the bravest and best armed Horsemen : and these well lyned with Muskettiers, and guarded with some peices of Ordnance also before them. The proportion of the Muskettiers that lyned the Horsemen, was about 100, to 8 troupes of Horse, sayth *Chaimaries*, one with another. The *Reere* or *Hinder-ward* of the same Right wing, marked with the Letter *Z* ; was committed vnto Sir John *Bannier*, Generall of the Foote : by whom stand the Letters *A a*. The left wing, marked with *X*, was led by the braue *Gustavus Horne*, Feild-Marshall vnto his Majestie : whom you may finde out by the Letter *T*. The Artier-guard of the same wing was left vnto Colonell *Hall* : whom you may see at the Letters *D d*. His troupes were those three Horse-

of the Swedish Discipline.

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Horse-Regiments which you see vnder him ; marked with the numbers 87, 88, 89, The Van of the maine Battell or middle-ward, whose character is the Letter *T*, was committed vnto the sober and valiant Gentleman, the Baron *Dyvell*: whose place is by the Letter *V*. This *Van* consisted of Foote altogether: which being divided into foure *Brigades* of Pikes and Muskettiers, were ordered by **Acko, Oxenstiern, Erick Hand, and Winkell*, all Colonells. Before this part, you see the Ordinance placed, and immediately behinde it (for the greater strength) are there three Divisions of *Scottish Muskettiers* placed, mingled among twice fife troupes of Horse, of the Kings owne Guards. The Reere of the same *maine Battell* knowne by the Letters *Bb* : consisting of three *Brigades* of Foote, was committed vnto the well tryed Sir *John Hepburne*, (commonly called *Hebron* :) who fought in person in the middlemost of those three *Brigades*: and is to be found at the Letters *Cc*. The *Brigade* on the right hand, was led by the yong Count of *Turne* : and that on the left hand, by *Colonell Vitzthimb*, a braue Souldier.

*So doe severall Rigs. Dubb Rela- tions name him : but whe- ther rightly or no, I cannot learne. I ra- ther thinke it should be *Axel Oxenstiern*.

These three *Brigades*, (wherein some *English* and many *Scots* were) were accounted among the best and surest men of the Army : and called *The Reserue of the Battell*. Behinde these, are two halfe Regiments of Horse, of fife troupes a-peice ; commandanted by *Colonell Schaffman*, and *Col. Coch- itsky*.

And this was the Kings admirable order of Embatteling: which you shall much the better please your selfe in the reading of ; if you will take the paines but to looke for every thing in the Mappe, as you goe along. A new kinde of Mar- shalling was this vnto *Tilly*, which as much helped to beat him, as the valour of the men did, that fought in it. Every part of it, consisted of severall *Maniples* and small *Bodyes* of men : of which if any one were overthrowne, there was nothing so much hurt done, as when one of *Tillyes* greater *Bat- taglions* were broken : and they might much easier, (by rea- son of the nimblenesse of their motion, and the small space of ground which they tooke vp to moue in) be supplyed by one

Bb 3

another.

The third Part

another. And if the thinnesse of the *Files* (as being never above six deepe) were not able (tis true) to beare off any great shock or impression ; yet by bringing, by that meanes, more hands to fight at once, then the enemies order possibly could doe ; they were able on the sudden to doe the more execution. Vpon the sight of it in the Mappe, you will readily make this judgement : That one part so fences, so backs, so flancks one another : is so readie to second, to relieue one another : so apt, eyther to send out succours ; or to receiue into their hinder-wards or rancks, any of their former fellowes that shall happen to be over-layd : that the whole Army lookes like some impregnable Citie, with its Bastiles, its Towers, its Bulwarks, and severall Retreats about it. So that well may the men be killd ; but very hardly shall the whole order be rowted. And of this we haue experience in this Battell : where there was not (that I can finde) any one Regiment put to flight, but *Collenbachs Horse* onely. The lesse marvaile then it is if *God with us*, and this order of Embatelling, invented by this new (but royll) Captaine : gaue so full an overthrow to the eldest & best Generall of the world. And yet hath the King more of these Formes of Battell invented by himselfe : every one to fit the enemy, the ground, and the occasion.

* Towards Bo**m**enia as I suppose: for I finde them to be Governors of Prague afterwards. To w^{ch} place they were thought fittest to be sent, as having beeene there in the former warres and in the Battell of Prague also : where they then served on the King of Bohemias side.

The Duke of Saxonies Army consisting of 14000. men, and no more, as I am since enformed, (the two Regiments of the Count of Solmes, and the Baron Hofkirck being sent away:) was also divided into the Battell & the two wings. The Body or maine Battell, was directed by his Highnesse the Duke himselfe : whose place you know by the Letters K k. Before him stand his great Ordnance ; marked with H h. The right wing was led by the valiant Lord John George Arnheim ; whose place you may see at the Letters M m. The left wing is to be knowne by the Letters I i : but who commanded there, I finde not expressed. Perchance it might be eyther Bindhauff, Sergeant Major Generall to the Duke ; or Swalbach, that day Generall of the Ordnance : for these two were the greatest Officers of the Feild, next vnto Arn**h**eim

beym the Felt-Marshall. And this wasthe *Saxons* order : being the ancient and vsuall manner of Embatteling.

The Duke of
Saxonyes order.

What the severall Numbers, Letters, and Arithmeticall figures in both Mappes meane ; wee shall anone tell you, after the description of the victory.

The Watch-word for both these Protestant Armyes, was, **G O T M I T V N S**, God with us : and their Tokens, Greene Branches in their hattes or helmets ; with which ere night their browes were crowned, as with *victorius Lawrells*. Advancing in this equipage into the place of Battell ; vpon the sayd Plaine, which *Tilly* had sayrely left for them : behold an *Omen*, which a *Romane Augur* would haue esteemed for a most fortunate abodement. Vpon that emptie place of ground whereon the King was to fight, there sate a flocke of birds (which had indeede beene obserued there some dayes before, by the Country-men ; and to haue fought there too, with another flock, then beaten away by them) which birds being sprung by the Kings Vantcurryers, tooke their flight directly towards *Tillyes Armie* : and there fetching a circle about (and that also would the *Romanes* haue accounted for a happie presage) they turned againe towards the Kings Armie : as who would say, *we went to fetch you victory*.

A lucky Omen.
to the King.

The Duke of *Saxony* had another good encouragement to his Army also : a milke-white Doue, namely, hovering very lowe, and almost sitting vpon a Cornet or Horsemans Ensigne : which also setcht a circuite afterwards, about the Dukes Army. But the King had a better Augury on his side, then a flight of birds : His Motto or Watch-word, *God with us* : and that which the *Romane* Generall sometimes preferred before the birds, *Romano milite dignus, Ensis adeſt augur* : his valour, namely, and his *Sword*.

&
Another to
the Duke of
Saxony.

Being now readie to come vnto the shock, Army to Army ; some strugling there was at first for the winde : which then blowing from the West, was full in the *Imperialists* backe, and the *Protestants* faces. This advantage the King being desirous to recover, and the enemy as eager to keepe, and both sides wheeling about for that purpose, not onely the

The Battell
joyne.

The third Part

the Horsemen had some skirmishes together, but the Foote also came to push of Pike.

Some strug-
ling for the
winde.

The Fight be-
gun with great
Ordnance.

In this heaving and shoving too and againe, the King with some part of his right wing wheeling about from *O* towards *A*; that is, from the village of *Podelwitz*, towards *Breitenfeild*; edging still along to recover some poynt of the West: had with much adoe gotten vp the hill, something neerer towards the little wood, where part of *Pappenheym's* men lay: who in striving to keepe the winde, was forced to come vnder the commaund of the Kings Ordnance. The *Imperialists* every where had very commodiously also planted some peices of Canon vpon the hills-side: which made it a desperate peice of service for the *Swedes*, directly in the enemies faces, to ascend; yea, the higher ground it selfe was something troublesome to mount also: which they made the lesse hast to doe, because they were not fully yet in order. The Fight was about twelue a clock begunne with their great Ordnance. *Tilly* on his side gaue fire to the first three peices: which did little or no hurt vnto the *Swedes*: and the King (as his manner is) put his Linstock to the two first peices: which notwithstanding it was done at something a farre distance, and therefore laught at by the enemy, as if the Royall Canonier durst haue come no neerer: yet (as the Kings owne Printed Relation sayes,) they vndoubtedly hit their marke. *Tilly* from his Battell playd hard vpon the King, with three halfe *Curtoes* or halfe Canons especially: which were againe answered with as much fury. The hideous roare of the Canon on both sides, madethe very earth to tremble; and continuing for two houres together, made many a braue man to groane his last. The *Imperialists* shot diverse artificiall fireworks, and *Granadoes* also; whereof some being old, and their touch-holes rustie, did not breake in the fall: so that having done no hurt, they were taken vp whole afterwards. *Tilly's* Ordnance (whereof he had some very great peices) did most hurt vpon the Kings left wing, where *Gustavus Horne* commauded.

The thunders of the Canon about two a clocke gaue quite o-

VER.

of the Swedish Discipline.

17

ver. At which time the Count of *Pappenheim* with the Horse
of his left wing, gives the first charge vpon the Kings right
wing.

The Duke *Adolphus* of *Holsteyn* was the first that feonded
the Horse, with his Regiment of Foote : who, whilest toge-
ther with the Horse, he wheeled too hastily about to recover
the whole advantage of the wind from the King, (one poynt
whereof the King had with much adoe gained:) both Horse
and Foote were so farre advanced before their fellowes, that
they were even parted from the rest of their left wing. These
having too rashly engaged themselves by the eares with the
Kings Horse, found themselves so galled by the Muskettiers,
with w^{ch} the Kings Horse-troupes were lyned, (which they
there little looked for: by reason the Muskettiers being out-
commanded men could not at first be discerned, because they
had no Colours with them) that they were quickly made
to get them further off. Traversing thereupon their ground
about to the left hand ; and thrusting in betwixt the Kings
right wing, and the maine Battell ; they there fell fowle vpon
the Reere of the Kings right wing, where the Generall *Ban-*
nier commaunded. After them, the King immediately sent
some able troupes; which both vtterly separated them from
the rest of their fellowes, and cloased them in withall: so that
betwixt them and *Bannier*, they were (as the Baron of *Cro-*
nenberg writes) vtterly cut in peices. The Duke of *Holsteyn*
receiving a shot in the knee, was at that instant taken pris-
oner: of which wound he within few dayes after, dyed at *Ei-*
lenburg.

The rest of *Pappenheym*s Foote being thus deprived of the
most of their Horse, and not succoured time enough by *Tilly*
with his Battell; was with the lesse trouble afterward defeated
by the Kings Right wing. Here was *Pappenheym*s selfe
wounded, made to forsake the Field, and to leaue all his Ord-
nance behinde him.

The King in the beginning of the fight perceiving the ene-
my to charge very hardly upon his men; alighting (as *Dan.*
Heinsius in his *Panegyrick* affirmes) from his horse; prayes
vpon

Pappenheim
charges the
King in the
right wing.

The D. of *Hol-*
steyn charges
Bannier in the
Reere of the
right wing.

The Duke of
Holsteyn taken
prisoner.

Pappenheym'
left wing de-
feated.

The King a-
lights to pray.

The third Part

vpon his banded knees vnto God for the victory : imitating herein the godly Emperour *Theodosius*, who did as much in a day of Battell.

*Tilly charges
Gustavus Horne
in the left
wing.*

*Tilly and Fur-
stenberg both
together fall
vpon the Sax-
ons,*

and rone
them.

The Generall *Tilly* perceiving it to goe hard with his left wing, drawes with his Battell from about the little Wood, and downe the hill he comes. With him was the chiefe strength of the Foote ; old Souldiers the most of them : though never so well beaten-Souldiers, as that day they were. Sixteen braue Regiments there were of them ; and those diuided into foure great *Spanish Brigades* ; their Horsemen also, on both sides, proudly prancing vpon their flancks. Right opposite vnto him, was *Gustavus Horne* with his left wing : vpon him therefore Generall *Tilly* instantly sets ; vpon him he twice or thrice charges with great bravery : which charges, *Horne* with as much resolution both endures & returns. *Tilly* at length finding himselfe shrewdly rubbed thereabouts with the lyning of the *Swedish Horse-troupes*, and some smaller Drakes and Feild-peices withall : beginnes on the sudden to turne his whole order ; so that leaving a part of his Battell of Foote, and the most of his Horse to hold *Gustavus Horne* play : he converts all his fury vpon the Duke of *Saxony*. With *Tilly* and his Battell, did the Count of *Furstenberg* at the same time peice in, with his left wing also : so that all the Duke of *Saxony's Armie* (excepting some few of *Arnbeym* in the Right wing, which stood next vnto the *Swedens* left wing :) were at once engaged. Two or three Charges the *Saxons* endured well enough ; but the westerly Winde carrying the smoake & dust full into their eyes, and *Tilly's* weightie bodies of his *Spanish Brigades*, falling too heavily vpon the new-levyed *Saxons* : and vpon the Dukes owne Guards especially (amongst which himselfe fought) that not able longer to endure the fury of the old *Wallons*, *Germanes*, and *Burgundians* ; they beginne to giue ground a little at the first : and to run quite away a little after. *Furstenberg* in like manner prest so hard vpon the Dukes left wing ; that they presently followed the example of their Countreymen ; and distrusting their Armes, committed themselves as fast as could be

of the Sweditsh Discipline.

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be vnto their heeles. Steynau a Saxon-Colonell of a Horse-Regiment, was with foure Corners there taken prisoner by *Fuerstenberg*, who at last when his keepers beganne to be overthrownc, apprehending the presentnesse of the advantage brake loose, and assited those of his owne side. And here was the Lord Bindauff Sergeant-Major Generall vnto the Duke of Saxony slaine, before the Baron of *Cronenbergs* Regiment: as that Baron writeth. Thus the most of the *Saxon* Foote, and many of their Horse, were either slaine, taken prisoners, or fled the Feild: leaving all their fayre Ordnance to the mercy of the enemy: who presently after, beganne to turne those Peices vpon the *Swedens*. But as if it had not beeene shame e-
nough, thus fowly to haue left the Feild; they were no sooner out of the reach of the enemy, but they fel to pillagetheir owne Wagons by the way: that so they might at least seeme to be *Conquerours*; in carrying home the *Spoyles of the Warres*, though not of their enemies.

The *Imperialists* now seeing the *Saxons* fleeing, cry, *Victo-
ria, victoria, follow, follow, follow*: but the old Lad their Gene-
rall quickly countermaunded that, saying, *Let them goe, wee
shall overtake them time enough: but let vs beate the Swedes too,
and then all Germany is our owne*. But so good wasthis newes, that some Posts are presently dispeeed away towards the Emperour at *Vienna*, with the most welcome tydings of *Victory*: Some Cornets of the *Saxons* being there shewed, and some scorieufull and disgracefull words among, being added against the Duke of *Saxony*.

Newes of the
Victory carri-
ed to the Em-
perour.

The most of the *Saxons* being thus rowted; *Arnheim* (as tis sayd) still made good the place. With him, were the best of the Dukes Horse; and the best of them too, the Dukes own Horse-guards, that day commaunded by Leiftenant-Colonell *Tauben*, a valiant Gentleman. Eight troupes he had besides, of Duke *William of Saxon-Altenburg*: together with some of the Countrey-Gentlemens, and of his owne.

The most of these(as I sayd)had *Tilly* slipt by, with a touch onely vpon them. Hereabouts fell there out a prettie encoun-
ter, worthy not to be overpassed. Thus. A gallant *Imperiall Cavalier* A single
Combatte.

The thbird Part

Cavalier perceiving a *Saxon*, Rit-maister or Captaine of a troupe of Horse, to behauie himselfe brauely in the head of his troupes; presently putting spurres vnto his Horse and ryding vp vnto him, bends his Pistoll vpon him; and engages him in a single combate. The *Saxon* would not giue it off neyther: but therethere their Horses being shot vnder them, too it on Foote they goe with sword and pistol. Both (to be briefe) are there slaine; and both, (as their destinies directed it) fell downe dead together, one vpon another: and *Death*, who having beeene at so many Duells, knowing himselfe now able enough to judge who had best done; gaue the honour of it vnto the *Saxon-Champion*, by laying him vppermost in the fall. And there still lay he vpon his enemy; as if he meant to follow him into the next world, and to fight with him there too: and even the pangs of death fluttering their armes about, and their dying pulses punching one at another; made that seeme like another combate. The losse of bloud having also made their faces look pale; that colour of anger made a shew, as if their vnapeased spirits had beeene yet at it.

While *Tilly* and *Furstenberg* were in action with the *Saxons*, those Horse which he (as hath beeene sayd) left in fight with *Gustavus Horne*; came not so victoriouly off from the *Swedes*, as their Generall had done from the *Saxons*. This action, *Gustavus Horne* himselfe, thus writes of. All their Horse (sayth he) fell vpon my left wing; who were soone dispersed and put to flight: and contrarily the Duke of *Saxony* Foote, almost left the Feild.

Gustavus Horne
defeates those
that charged
him.

Whilst yet the enemy pursued the *Saxons*; our left wing charged into their flanck, and vpon their two troupes of *Re-servoe*: and in this posture we fought a long time, and lost many of our Horse. But finally after I had soundly charged the enemies Battell with that Regiment of the *Gothish Horse*, which his Majestie sent me for assistance: together with the commaunded Muskettiers which had beeene placed by the King in the left wing: the enemy beganne to grow thynne and to fall away; whereupon their Battayle presently broke: being all put to flight, excepting fourte Regiments: who by reason

of the Swedish Discipline.

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reason of the smoke and dust were so shadowed from our sight, that they saved themselves. Thus farre this conqueiring penne writeth.

Those that Horne thus overthrew; were one or two per chance, of those foure great *Brigades* belonging to Tillyes maine Battayle. So that there yet remaines the rest of them which were peiced in with Furstenbergs left wing; whom we are next to enquire after.

The Earle of Furstenberg having sorely raked the *Saxons*, and charged quite thorough them, was with his owne Regiment thus in the heate of bloud and valour, quite parted from the rest of his owne wing. Supposing therefore his dayes worke to be done with the *Saxons*, whom the rest of his men had put to flight: he with his owne Regiment of foote, flyes amaine vpon the *Swedens* againe. It was the *Reere* of the left wing, which was then next before him, that he now chanced vpon. There did Colonell *Hall*, a braue Gentleman Command. *Hall* having there a Regiment of twelue troupes of his owne Horse (whose place in the Mappe is at 88.) Charges (sayes *Chamaries*; that was one of his Captaines in another Foote-Regiment that *Hall* had) into the Imperiall Foote; and with not much labour, cut them all in peices. And here, I suppose, it might be, that the Count of Furstenberg was wounded: whence being carryed off sorely spoyled, he was reported to haue beene slaine: but of that, we are otherwise since enformed. Nor did Colonell *Hall* come off clearely with his victorie; for by default of his brest-plate (which was not of full prooife) he was slaine by a Musket-Bullet vpon the place.

It seemes that *Hall* had followed Furstenberg, even vnto the poynt of the left wing of the Kings Army: because that *Chamaries* presently subjoynes, That his Colonell (*Hall*) was seperated in this fight from the rest of the Army; excepting from the braue Cavalier Colonel *Collenbach*; with whom (sayth he) I was. Now *Collenbachs* place in the Battell, the Mappe shewes to be in the end of the left wing: where he hath ffe troupes of Horse, at the number 57. and ffe more,

Furstenberg
charges the
Reere of the
Swedens left
wing:

Is defeated &
wounded by
Hall: who is
slaine himselfe
also.

The third Part

at the number 59 : So that Chaimaries place must needs be at the number 58 : where he was one of those Foote-Captaines that led those 360. Muskettiers of Halls men, which at that time lyned Collenbachs Horse, which were 800. in number : in which very place, Chaimaries sets himselfe, in a Mappe of the Battell drawne by his owne hand; which came over with his Letter. This enquirie helpes vs to know, whereabouts the chiefe of the Encounter at that time was : wherein you may satisfie your selfe, by looking into the Mappe. No sooner were Furstenbergs Foote defeated ; but 7000. or 8000. of those Imperialists that had discomfited the Saxons ; were discovered vpon the place where the Saxons had beeene lately Marshallled. The dust and smoake were so great, that they were vpon Collenbach ere he was aware: and yet as neere him as they were, not being able to discerne their Colours ; he knew not whether they were friends or foes. The same doubt possessesthe Imperialists also; who being so neere Collenbach, never offered so much as to charge him : imagining, perchance, that he might be some of their owne maine Battaille, which Gustavus Horne had thereabouts of late defeated. At last (sayes Chaimaries) my minde gave me that they were enemies ; yea I told Collenbach that they were not our men. And by this time had the enemy discrined vs too: whereupon turning two peices of Ordnance vpon vs, which they had taken from the Duke of Saxony ; they let flie amongst vs. Just at this time came the King ryding vp vnto vs, crying to Collenbach, Charge, man, a Gods name : whereupon his Majesties owne selfe led vs on against the enemy ; saying, That he must finish the worke that wee had begunne: Collenbach thereupon advancing, (and the King going away to looke to other places) is presently encountred with ten Cornets of Horse, who at the first or second Charge, slew all his Officers and Cornets, that commaunded before foure of his troupes upon the righthand of his Regiment : yea the Colonell Collenbach himselfe was there shot dead vpon the place ; all his Horse of the foure troupes aforesayd, fleeing thereupon. The Imperialists who had the smoake in their eyes, disceraed them not:

but

*Col Collenbach
slaine by the
Imperialists.*

of the Swedish Discipline.

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but I (sayes Chaimaries) discerning the enemy, commaunded all my Musketiers to give fire at once vpon them. They therupon wheeling about to the left hand, were entertained by the other fourre Corners of Collenbachs Regiment : who gave them so couragious a Charge, that they draue them even to the gates of Leipsich. Thus much writes Chaimaries of the actions of that part of the Battell, where himselfe serued.

The same Imperialists rowted by other of Collenbachs men.

The King of Sweden having (as hath beene sayd) set on Collenbach ; goes, (like a noble Generall, who thinkes it his office to see to all) to visite his three Brigades of Reserve in the Reere of the maine Battayle ; where the valiant Hebron commaunded. Bringing therefore some 100. or more of the better sort of prisoners, which himselfe with the right wing had before taken : he for the encouragement of his men, makes a shew of them ; still crying * *Allegrement* as he rode along : *vive, cry the Souldiers.* At which cheerefulness of his men the King very heartily laughing ; led them on towards those 7. or 8000. of the enemy, before mentioned ; not making a stand, vntill he came within halfe Musket of them. These were part of those men, who, as I sayd, had defeated the Duke of Saxony. Towards whom the King now ryding very neere ; comes backe vnto his men with newes, *That he saw the Burgundian Crosse.* Sending therefore the Baron Dyvell vnto Sir John Hebron to commaund him to fall on with his three Brigades of Reserve ; himselfe hastes away to the neerest part of the maine Battaile, where Colonell Wincible with the Blw Regiment stod, to send him to ayde Hebron also. Scarcely had this braue Baron Dyvell delivered the Kings message ; but he was shot starke dead, when he was gone a little to the right hand, even before Hebrons eyes, and fete, as it were. Upon this command of the King, Sir John Hebron with the middlemost of the three Brigades, and Colonell Fitzshimb with his other on the left hand ; moved forward towards the enemy. But the young Count of Turne, who had the third and right hand Brigade (which was the furthest from the danger) he (as I am enformed) stirred not.

*That is, lustily, valiantly.

Baron Dyvell
slaine.

Sir John He-
bron charges
Tilly.

Whether

The Third Part

Whether he misunderstood the message, or what els should be the reason of it, I know not. Thus much onely can I conforme my Reader; that he is not sonne to the braue old Bohemian Count of Turne, nor like vnto him. On the right hand of Sir John Hebrons Brigade, was the valourous Scottish Coloneill Lumsdell: who with the Lord Reayes men, and his owne, helpt to make up Hebrons Brigade complete: the most of the other part of it (of Sir Johns owne Regiment) being of the Germane Nation. On the right hand of Lumsdell againe, had the King caused Sir James Ramsey with his chosen or out-commaunded Muskettiers, also to fall on. The first of Lumsdells Muskettiers, were led on by his Lieutenant Colonell Muschamp, our daring and valiant Countryman: who with much courtesie related this whole passage, thus vnto mee. First (sayth he) giving fire vnto three little Feild-peices that I had before me, I stffered not my Muskettiers to giue their volleys, till I came within Pistoll-shot of the enemy: at which time I gaue order to the three first rancks to discharge at once; and after them the other three: which done, we fell pell mell into their rancks, knocking them downe with the stocke of the Musket, and our swords. The enemy, notwithstanding wee were alreadie within their rauckles, gaue vs two or thre Salvees with their Muskets: and at our first falling on, four gallant troupes of Curiassiers advancing themselves before their owne foote, and coming close vp to the head of our Pikes; at one volley or two of their Pistolls, shot all the Scottish Ancients dead vpon the place; So that strange it was to see, how so many Colours fell at one instant into the feild. And our men, I thinke, payd theirs as well home againe.

Diverse Scottiſh Ancients
ſlaine at once.

A braue Commaunder of theirs, all in scarlet and gold-lace there was right before vs; whom we might discerne to lay on vpon his owne mens pates and shoulders; to cut and flash divers of them with his sword, because they would not come on vpon vs. This Gentleman maintained the fight a full houre, and more, against vs; but he being slaine, wee might perceiue their Pikes and Colours to topple downe, to tumble

of the Swedish Discipline.

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tumble and fall crossē one over another : whereupon all his men beginning to flee, wee had the pursuite of them, even vntill the night parted vs. Few of the Imperiall Officers and Commanders escaped either killing or spoylng ; as one Cap- taine Onyon an English-man (who had the leading that day of 1000 Muskettiers on the Emperours side,) affirmed. Onyon himselfe was thrice shot the same day; taken and carried prisoner into Leipsich : where he afterwards related this vnto Lieutenant Colonell Muschamp : to which Lieutenant-Colonels courtesie for my vnderstanding of this part of the service of the day, (wherein himselfe was a principall Leader) the Readers are beholding.

Lieutenant
Colonel Mus-
champ with the
Scots of my
Lord Reayes
and Colonel
Lumsdell men,
defeate those
that they were
less against.

Sir John Hepburn, Sir James Ramsey, Colonell Fitzhimb, and Colonell Lumsdell with their foote, and the Bohemian Colonells Schaffman and Cochitsky with their horte ; all wheeling about in manner of an halfe moone, (as the second Mappe shewes you,) so well at the same time plyed their busynesse ; charged with so much bravery and resolution at first, and maintained the fight with so much courage and manhood to the last ; that in this part also, though the *Imperialists* behaved themselues right valiantly ; yet were they forced to yeeld vnto the fortune of the day, as in other places of the field, their fellowes had done before them. For at this time, the Lord Arnheim with his Saxon-horse fell so resolutely on vpon their Reere, and the Scottis and Germane foote, vpon their Van ; and those other troupes which the King sent in from the left wing and maine Battayle, vpon their flank : that the remainder of Tillyes great Spaniſh Brigades, and of Furstenbergs left wing, were gotten into a Toyle, as it were ; and so jumbled and jolled together, that wanting roome to fight and order themselves to their best advantage in, they were miserably cut in peices, put to as great a slaughter themselves, as they before had made among the Saxons. Nor was there a greater fell of men, any wherethat day made throughout the Armie, nor any peice of the service, better on both sides maintained. And here (I suppose) was that famous stratagem put in practise by the Muskettiers ; who all on the syd-

Hebron de-
feats Tilly.

The third Part

the doubling of their rancks, making their Files then but three deepe; and the first ranck, falling vpon their khees, the second stooping forward, and the third standing vpright; and all giving fire together: they powred so much leade in at once amongst the enemies, that their rancks were much broken by it. Arnhem on the other side, with his Saxon-horse, did much execution vpon the enemies foote: who had few or no Horse at this time and in this place left, to oppose against him. And here by all probabilitie it was, that the Generall Tilly received his wounds: and was supposed (though vnknowne) to haue been prisoner for a while vnto the Kings Armie. But this I cannot affirme.

* This report made here at first by a Gentleman that was sent by the King of Sweden, vnto our Kings Majestie; I haue since found to be confirmed in Den: Heinsius his Panegyrick written vnto the King of Sweden: who sayes that the Foote that did this service, advanc't them selues before their owne Horse; who it seemes charg'd presently in vpon it, vpon the enemy. Yea the King himselfe vses to exercise his Souldiers to these postures.

Tilly wounded and thought to be prisoner.

Among other Commanders of the *Imperialists* that fought at this time, in this very place; these three I finde particular mention of. The Earle of Schomberg, that day Generall of the Ordnance; the Baron of Cronenberg, and the Lord of Baum-garten: so that these surely, were none of the meanest troupes, that were led by such honourable personages. Something also of what was here done by the *Imperialists*; we may learne by the sayd valiant Baron of Cronenbergs Letter. In foure houres (sayth Cronenberg) I charged the enemy foure times with my Regiment: judge you whether we wete not at hot service, in so much that I verily beleaved that I had defeated my enemy, and that the victory was ours: I not knowing that our left wing was so miserably defeated. And this mistake was by reason of the great smoake; for we could not possibly see aboue foure paces before vs. The enemy had possessed themselves of the place whereon our left wing was defeated: I then went vp into the very face of them, even in that quarter where they brought many fresh Cornets of Horse, and some Regiments of foote to charge me. The whole Armie doth know, yea and our Generall himselfe will witnessse it, that but for me, our Generall had beeene lost: whom I perceiv'ing grievously hurt, carryed safely off in despight of all the enemies. There was a Duke of Saxony that day serving on the Emperours side, who behaved himselfe like a Lyon: who when all was lost, came with our Generall, and two or three

Horsemen

of the Swedish Discipline.

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Horsemen onely in his company, into my Regiment, I being then in full battell.

Thus much writes the Baron of himselfe, modestly: for from other hands we haue also received it, how that when *Rodolph Maximilian Duke of Saxon-Lauenburg*, had by his valour and hardinesse rescued and fetcht off his Generall; that the valiant *Cronenbergh* carried them both out of the feild, in the middest of his owne, now flying troupes.

Thus by knowing of *Cronenbergh* place, we finde where the Generall *Tilly* at this time was: and that it was Sir *Iohn Hebron* that overthrew him. For this valour and faithfulness to their Generall, was the Baron *Cronenbergh* much honored: and the Duke afterwards entrusted with the keeping of the key of *Bavaria*; the Towne of *Donauburc* I meane: from whence the King of Sweden did of late dayes beate him.

The King having set on Sir *Iohn Hebron* vpon *Tilly*; and returned by this time to his owne Right wing; presently advances forward with that towards the wood vpon the hill, which *Tilly* had before appoynted for the Retreate of his men: because that hereabouts some Regiments had all this while stayed, and others, that had beene ro wted in other places, had hitherto resorted; here to r'allee and conjoyned themselves together againe. To conjoynethe selues together I say: for whereas I finde fourre of these Regiments now gotten about the Wood, to be those of *Goes*, *Blanckhart*, *Cesui*, *Balderon* and *Diderichsteyn*, (which last two made vp one Regiment:) any man may by the numbers in the Mappe perceine, that these fourre were placed very farre asunder in the beginning of the Battell: even as farre as the numbers 8, 12, 15, and 19, are one from another. And this is an argument of the great confusion they had beene put vnto in the battell; as others likewise had beene in the former fight, which *Tillyes* selfe had made: where *Baumgarten's* Regiment which had beene at first marshalled neare the very end of the left wing, at the number 4; was now conjoyned with *Schomberg* and *Cronenberg*, whose first place was in the further end of the right wing, at the numbers 26, and 27: and both these from

Tilly rescued,
and carried
out of the
field.

The King
with his right
wing, charges
thee in the
Wood.

the ends of both wings, conjoyned with Tilly, in the middle ward or mayn-battayle. But to the story. The King now in person setting vpon these new revnited forces, with such courage and successe charges in vpon them; that at the first onset cutting in peices those troupes that had the guard of the Ordnance, and then turning the Canon vpon the residue: he had the slaughter of a great many of them, and the rowting of as many more. Yet all fled not; for the *Goesfis, Blauckhart, Cheshiff, and Balderonif* Regiments, before mentioned; stood to their Armes brauely. Old Lads they were, and experienced Souldiers too; such as feared not an enemy with an iron face, and that cared not for a halfe penny chop in their owne flesh. These, to their great prayse (as the Kings owne description of the Battell sayes) made good the wood for a long time against his Majestie, killd him a many of braue fellowes. Nor would they budge a foote; for notwithstanding they were now desperate and out of hope to be eyther seconded or fetcht off, (all their Armie being by this time overthrowne, and they knowing of it) yet did they fight it out almost to the last man: a few of them onely (whom it had beeene pittie to haue killd) retyning themselues when no more could be done, vnder the benefit of a mixed Cloud, of smoake, and dust, and darkenesse. For by this time it was incere vpon seaven a clocke at night: by which houre the Imperiall Army every where was altogether in disorder, flight, and confusion.

The victory.

Thus after faire houres hard fight, the victory fell vnto his Majestie of Sweden: whose Horsemen so long continued the chase; vntill the darknesse made it dangerous to pursue the enemy any further. The *Tillyans* fled every way, some to *Leipsich*; others to *Eilenburg*, and the Townes thereabouts; and others towards *Hall*: every man glad to hide his head any where. The joyfull retreate being sounded thereupon, the Kings Armie, as Maisters of the Feild, kept their possession of it, though but by lying vpon the bare ground, and vnder the blew Skyes for that night. Conquerours, surely, had beeene worthy of a better harbourough; but the vaiversall joy,

And thus hane we told you something of what was done in every part of the Battayle. The foure great Brigades of Foote in the Van of the Kings mayn Battayle, were thought too strong to be medled withall; the *Imperialists* therefore never fell on there. Nor did any part of them, nor of their after-troupes, (those I meane, betwixt the Battayle and the Reserves of it) once moove: onely the King commaunded some troupes to goe and ayde *Hebron* once. Nor did the Count of *Thurne* stirre. Nor was the further end of *Banniers* people medled withall; els the whole Armie was in action.

The King of Sweden lost but * 700. men (as *Gallobelgicus* reports) and the Duke of *Saxony*, 2000. The men of note slaine on the Kings side, were the gallant Baron *Dyvill, Hall, Collenbach, and Corville*, all Colonells. Slaine on the Duke of *Saxonyes* part, Sergeant-Major-General * *Bindbanff*, Colonell *Starschedel*: with diverse other Officers and Captaines, both of Horse and Foote.

On *Tillyes* side, these great personages slaine; *Adolphus, Duke of Holsteyn, Ortho Frederiske, Count of Schomberg*, that day Generall of the Ordnance; *Theodore Othmar of Erwitte, Sergeant-Major-General of the Armie*; the Lord *Baumgarten, Baron of Grotte*; together with *Coloredo, Gallas, Wallenstein, Lobell, and Zabilli*, all Colonells: with diverse other Lieutenant-Colonells, Sergeant-Majors, Rit-maisters, and Captaines; slaine eyther vpon the place, or dying within a few dayes after, or their wounds. Taken prisoners, the Generall-Adjutant *Zinzendorff*; the two Imperiall Commissaries-General, *Walmerode and Graff*; with *Coronino, Blackhart, Barcelli, Kratz, Hazelung, Larme, Klinzi, and Winckelman*, all Colonells: together with *Bernard*, that was Secretary and Treasurer vnto *Tilly*; diverse Captaines, and some Jesuites; who (no doubt) came thither to blesse the Armie.

And this was as complete a victory, as possibly could be gotten. Not stolen by night; which *Alexander* scorned: but without stratageme, by fine force and true prowesse, achieved in the broad day-light, betwixt twelue and seaven in the afternoone. No advantage of place to give it away: it was

* *Septingentio-*
rum.

Slaine on the
Kings side.

On the Sax-
ons.

* He was Feb.
29. following,
very honora-
bly buried at
Torgau.

On *Tillyes*.

The comple-
telle of the
Victory.

joy, suffered no man (but the wounded) to complaine of the want of a featherbed.

The next morning was the chace begunne againe ; when the over-taken enemies, wanting eyther Leaders, or Armes, or hearts ; must suffer the Law of Armes to passe vpon them : eyther to begge quarter, or endure the slaughter.

And this was the end of that formidable Armie of his Imperiall Majestie, and of the Catbolike Leaguers ; which for eleven yeares together before the coming of the King of Sweden, had given the Law vnto all Germany, had made the name of *Tilly* so renowned. All the ill-gotten wealth, and fore-gotten glory of it, was in poore fwe houres space, (such is the fortune of the warres) now quite lost and confounded. This, I say, was the end of it. Nine or 10000. men, were left dead in the field and chase; many thousands sorely wounded ; whereof some shortly after dyed, and others thereby vtterly made vnserviceable : Diverse were taken prisoners ; and 6000. forsaking the side, tooke oath and pay, for the Kings service ; not a few, besides, running quite away, and never more retuning to their Colours.

Thus of 44000. marching men, *Tilly* never came to Muster 16000. againe : perchance not so many ; yea perhaps not halfe so many of the selfe same men ; at leastwise not halfe so many of the Foote ; who could not so fast followe their fleeing Generall, towards the *Wefer*. The King this morning marching towards *Leipzich* ; there seased vpon the enemies whole standing Camp. Here were found full 3000.

Wagons, with all their baggage, tents, and pavilions : a great number of Cattle, Horses, Oxen, Sheepe, Asses, Poultrie, Bread, Wine, &cate vpon the Spits, with other necessary provisions : much costly stufte, with some gold and silver ; both in vessell and readie money. There were many aboue 100. Ensignes and Cornets brought vnto the King, with 14. great peices of halfe Curtoes, or Demicanon ; and 16. smaller feild-peices, of 8. or 10. pound ball : some whereof had the Armes of the Emperour vpon them ; others of the Duke of Bavaria, of *Wallensteyn*, the *Palsgrane*, the Elector of *Brandenbryg*, the Duke of *Brunswicke*, &c.

D.d.3

And

of the Swedish Discipline.

31

it was vpon a fayre levell, and in *Campagnia*. No casuall ad-
vantage but was against the King : the winde, the wood, and
the higher ground, all on the enemies side. No advantage in
numbers, or reputations of men, neyther ; *Tillyes* were the
more, the o'der Souldiers ; and their Armie by themselues
accounted Invincible. Nay, one disadvantage the King had,
as great as possibly almost could be ; which was, in sight,
not onely a wonderfull encouragement to the enemy, but a
most mayne weakening of the one halfe of his Majesties Ar-
my, and an evident disheartning to the rest : for seeingtis the
Eye that is first overcome in any battell, if the sight of the
Saxons defeate would haue discouraged the *Swedens* ; that
had given a sore onset to the victory. So that all the advan-
tages lay on the enemies side ; and the disadvantages on the
Kings. But yet even thus can the *Lord of Hoasts* giue away
the victory.

Tillyes manly heart, tis sayd, could not refraine his teares, when hee saw his braue old Souldiers thus going to ruine. *Tilly exceded.*

The whole fault, he layd vpon the *Crabats* & *Imperiall* horse : who after a few hard charges, cowardly ranne away, and ne-
ver made head againe. No Generall could haue done more,
than the valiant *Tilly* that day did ; nor would any wise man
(that were no more than truely valourous) haue stood one
minute longer vpon the place, from whence the Generall
Tilly ranne away. But there is no Battell against the *Lord* ;
So that this old Conquerour, still vsed to see the backs of his
enemies ; is now glad to shew them his owne heeles : and
thus wounded as he was, to flee that night towards *Hall*, se-
ven Dutch myles from the place of Battell. Hither did the
Earles of *Furstenberg*, and *Appenbeym*, both sorely wounded,
also come vnto him : where having dressed their wounds, the
two Earles the next day fled away in a hackney Coach, hy-
red at *Hall*, and *Tilly* by himselfe in a Horse-litter : all taking
their way towards *Aischerleben* and *Halberstadt* first ; and
thence onwards towards the River of *Wefer* ; where the Em-
perour had given him some Lands ; and whereabouts he had
formerly beeene, when he first advanced against the King of
Sweden.

Tilly flees.

The third Part

*Tilly againe
excused.*

In the Booke
called *Arma
Succisa*, p. 163
tis affirmed,
That Pernf,
Gouverneur of
Griswald had
his body hard-
ned with such
charmes: and
that the first
bullet did not
peirce him:
yet the second
payd him
home.

Tis so famili-
ar a practise,
that Souldiers
make no que-
tion of it.
See, if you
please, what
we have be-
fore written
in the descrip-
tion of this
Battell, in our
First part of
the Inellige-
cer.

Sweden. *Tilly* had in the fight received two (some say, three) severall wounds vpon his body; besides a shrewd brush or counterbuff with the stock of a Musket given him by a common Souldier; which being ayed ful at his head, notwithstanding that the old man bare off as well as he could with his feeble arme; yet so rudely for all that, did it light vpon the side of his necke, shoulder, and arme, that the poore man complained more of that blow, than of any of his other wounds. The Souldier that reacht it him, was immediately beaten downe dead vpon the place: that so meane a man might never live to glory, what he had done to the gallant Generall *Tilly*. Sure it is, that *Tilly* had his wounds dressed by the Towne-Barber of *Hall*: and a report was raysed vpon it, that the fellow shoulde haue afterwards discovered vnto the King, at his comming vnto *Hall*, that *Tillyes* bodie was as hard as the wall; that he was *hard-shot*, or *shot-free*; and that the Bullets had not peirced the flesh, but made bruises rather in it: and that to his horrible torture, he was faine to endure the cutting out of the bruised flesh, vnto the very hard bone. Indede thus much haue I seene in a *High-Durak* printed Relation, *That Tillyes* wounds did not peirce the flesh. But this (in charitie) had I rather ascribe vnto his bruise, than vnto the Pistoll-shots that he received: or rather, that the report was raised vpon some misprision or misunderstanding of the Barbers words. Very loath I am to leave so base an imputation vpon so honourable a Commanduer; as to owe his life, all this while, vnto a devilish enchantment: which is practised by none, but the reprobate raskalitie of the Armie; such as the meanest common Souldier that respects his credite, but will scorne to keepe company withall. A common practise, indeede, it is in *Germany*: which you see the King of *Sweden* hath vpon paine of death forbidden, in the first of his Articles of Warre. *Tilly* after this, was sayd to speake of nothing but of *Peace*, and of making a good *Peace*, which is, indeede, farre more happy than victory.

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The newes of this overthrow being carryed vnto Rome, the Pope (as tis reported) aloud pronounced, *Salva Roma, Salva est Ecclesia: Rome is safe, and the Church is safe.* The man, perchance was afraid, that if the House of *Austria* should ever arriuue at their expected *Monarchy*; they would put in practise that designe of the Founder of their greatnessse, *Charles 5.* Emperour; which was, That when he besieging *Rome* heard newes that his Generall the Duke of *Burbon* was flaine before the walles of it; he by his * Letters appoynted *Hugo a Moncado* to goe on with the siege, and to take the Pope prisoner: and I (sayth the Emperour) will come downe with the rest of the Armie from *Barcelona*, and bring Fryar *Angelo* with me: whom I will make Pope, and reduce the Pope into the order of another Arch-bishop.

*These letters
were intercept-
ed by the Pope
and sent over
hither vnto
Cardinall
Wolsey.

The *Italians* of *Mantua*, *Montferat*, and those places, hearing also of this Victory; openly protested that it was justly fallen vpon the Emperour for their sakes: by whose Armies they had beene so miserably handled the last yeare. The *Protestants*, every where, tooke it for the beginning of their hopes and comforts. The Popishly affected in all Countryes, that honour the *House of Austria* more then they doe the Pope; and that preferre *Catholike*, before *Romane*; they gaue out braue words after it, saying, Let the King of *Sweden* doe what he pleases this Winter time; but when Summer comes, he must be put to another Battell. The King of *Sweden*, his Armie, and well-wishers; they gaue God thankes for it. And thus was the newes of this famous victory, by severall people, severally enterctined.

Ee

Here





Here followeth the Explication of the severall Numbers and Arithmeticall Pi- figures, in the two Mappes of the Battell

of L I P S I C H. By which Figures, the
numbers of every Regiment or Division,
with the names and places of the Comman-
ders in all the three Armyes, may ready-
ly be found out; for the better
understanding of the Story.



N the Army of the Count of Tilly, the
number 1, signifies the Renconish Regi-
ment, 2 the Meredish, 3 the new Saxisb.
4 the Baumgartish. 5 the Piccolominish.
6 the Strotzish. 7 the Duke of Holsteins.
8 the Cheluish. 9 the Gallafish. 10 that of Sas and Fur-
stenberg. 11 Monte-Cuculies. 12 that of Balderon and
Diederickstein. 13 of Tilly. 14 of Coronino. 15 the Goie-
fish. 16 of Coloredo. 17. of Erwitz. 18 the Duke of
Savelli. 19 Blanckharts. 20 Pappenheyms. 21 Hare-
courts. 22 the Grottish. 23 the Italian. 24 Wanglers.
25 Bernsteyns. 26 Schombergs. 27 Cronenbergs. 28 the
old Saxonish. 29 the Wingerskish. All these were Re-
giments. 30 some troupes of Crabats commaunded
by Isolan. 31 some troupes of Dragoniers, old exerci-
sed and well appoynted men.

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In his Majestie of *Swedens Armie.* 32, 33, eyght
 troupes of *Finlandish Horse,* commaundered by *Winf-*
ches. 34 an hundred and eighty commaundered Mus-
 kettiers of Generall *Banners.* 35, 36, 37, Twelue
 troupes of Generall *Tots Horse.* 38 An hundred and
 fourescore commanded Muskettiers of Gen. *Banner*
 aforesyd. 39 eight troupes of *West-Gothick Horse-*
 men, commaundered by *Soops.* 40 An hundred and
 eighty Muskettiers of Gen. *Banners.* 41 eight troupes
 of *Smalandish Horse,* of the Lord *Stenbocks.* 42 An
 hundred & fourescore Muskettiers of Colonell *Hall.*
 43 Foure troupes of *East-Gothick Horse.* 44 Foure
 foote companyes of Colonell *Axel Lillies.* 45 Foure
 companyes on foote of *Axel Oxenstierns.* 46 Foure
 foote-companys of *Haffers.* 47, 48, 49. Twelue
 companyes on foote of his Majesties owne Guards,
 commaundered by the Baron *Dyvel.* 50 Foure com-
 panyes on foot of *Erich Hands.* 51 Foure companyes
 on foote of *Col:Halls.* 52 Foure companyes on foot
 of *Hohendorffs.* 53, 54, 55. Twelue companyes on
 Foote of *Col:Winckles.* 56 Two troupes of Horse of
 his Excellency the Lord Feild-Marshall *Gustavus*
Horne. 57 Fiue troupes of Horse of *Collenbachs.*
 58 Three hundred and sixtie Muskettiers. 59 Fiue
 troupes of Horse of *Collenbachs.* 60 Two hundred
 and eighty Muskettiers of *Axel Oxenstierns.* 61 Three
 troupes of Horse of *Col. Baudiffens.* 62 Three hun-
 dred Muskettiers of *Erich Hands.* 63 Three troupes
 of Horse of *Col. Baudiffens.* 64 Three hundred Mus-
 kettiers of *Erich Hands.* 65 Three troupes of Horse
 of *Col. Baudiffens.* 66 Two hundred and threescore
 Muskettiers of *Hamiltons.* 67 Fiue troupes of Horse
 of

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- of his Majesties own Guards, commaunded by Col. *Vslor.* 68 Foure hundred Muskettiers of *Monroes.* 69 Fiue troupes of Horse of Col. *Vslor.* 70 Three hundred and fiftie Muskettiers of *Ramseys.* 71, 72, 73. Twelue troupes of Horse of the Lord Colonell the *Rhipegraves.* 74 Fourc troupes of *Liflandish* Horsemen. 75 Foure troupes of *Carlandish* Horsemen. 76 Three troupes of Horse of Col. *Damitzens.* 77 Foure troupes of Horse of Colonell *Sperrenters.* 78 Foure companies on Foote of Col. *Wallensteyns.* 79 Foure companyes on foore of Col. *Hall* and the Count of *Thurne.* 80 Foure companyes on foote of Col. *Damitzens.* 81 Foure companyes on foote of Col. *Dargitzens.* 82 Foure companyes on foote of Colonell *Hebrens.* 83 Foure companyes on foote. 84 Foure companyes on foote of Colonel *Michefals.* 85 Foure companyes on foote of Col. *Vitzthums.* 86 Foure companyes on foote of *Redwens.* 87, 88. Twelue troupes of Horse of Col. *Hall.* 89 Foure troupes of Horse of Col. *Corvills.* 90 Fiue troupes of Horse of Col. *Schaffmans.* 91 Fiue troupes of horse of Col. *Cochtitsky.*

In his Highnesse the Elector of *Saxonyes* Armie.
92, 93. Some troupes of Horse of Colonell *Steins.*
94, 95. Eight troupes of Horse of Sergeant-Major-
Generall *Bindhauffs.* 96 Some troupes of Horse of
the Gentlemen of the Countrey. 97 His Excellencies
the Lord Feild-Marshall *Arnheyms* troupes of horse-
guards. 98, 99. Ten foote companyes of the same
Lords. 100, 101. Ten companyes on foote of Col.
Swalbach, Generall of the Ordnance. 102 Ten com-

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panyes on foote of Col. Losers. 103 Six free companyes on foote of the Dukes owne Guards. 104, 105 Ten foote companyes of Col. Glitzings. 106, 107 Ten companyes on foote of Col. Starschedels. 108 Some Horse-troupes of the Countrey Gentlemen. 109, 110 Eight troupes of Horse of his Highnesse *William Duke of Saxon-Altenberg.* 111, 112, 113 The Duke of *Saxonyes* owne Horse-Guards, commaunded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Tauben.*

And this is the List both of Horse and Foote, together with the Commaunders of all three Armyes. *Tillyes* are here set downe in generall, and by the Regiments onely, so farre forth as the *Swedish Describer* of these Mappes could learne from the prisoners. As for the Kings, they (you see) are set downe most exactly. Which will be worth the Readers paines to examine.



A SOLEMNE
THANKES-GIVING
 FOR THE VICTORY,
 Appoynted in the Electorate
 of SAXONY.



Hat worke is well gone
 thorough, which is begunne
 with *Prayer*, and concluded
 with *Thanksgiving*; and so
 is this *Swedish Discipline*:
 which even herin resembles
 y rest of this Princes actions.

This glorious Victory be-
 ing so admirably thus atchieved; if not beyond the
 hopes of the *Protestants*, yet surely cleane besides the
 feares or doubts of the *Catholikes*: who besides the
 confidence they had in their owne Forces, which
 they esteemed *Invincible*; had a *Generall* withall,
 who amongst the three Boasts he was wont to make,
 had this for one; *That he never lost Battayle*. But now
 hath he lost both *Game* and *Curch* too. Now hath he
 lost such a Battell, as *Leipsich* hath fully made amends
 for *Prague*; *Saxony* for *Bohemia*. And yet so farre
 were our *Protestant*-*Warriours* from ascribing this
 vnto

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vnto their own strength or swords; that they decreed to haue the Thankes for all, publikely returned vnto that *Lord of Hosts*; whom the King in answere to his former Prayers, had now found so *mighty in Battell*. No sooner therefore were the *Swedish Conquerours* come together againe from pursuing of the fleeing enemy; but they were summoned to a *Bid-day*, proclaymed throughout all the *Saxon Dominions*, for a publicke and solemne *Thanksgiving vnto God*, for this so glorious a Victory. And that the Forme of it might not be left to every new-fangled inventiōn, but that the *Devotion* might be *doubled* by the *Vniiformitie*: the Ministers had this Forme of *Thanksgiving* prescribed vnto them, to be in all their *Churches* rehearsed out of the Pulpit.

O Lord God, all-puissant and invincible; wee here giue thankes vnto thee, for that by thine *Annoynted*, the King of *Sweden*, and the Elector of *Saxony*; thou hast wrought so great salvation for thy people, and these Provinces: because thy mercy endureth for ever.

Thou O Lord God of *Sabbath*, foughtest for thy people: 'tis thou that deliveredst vs from our cruell enemies: because thy mercy endureth for ever.

The enemy had threatened vs, that he would ruine and lay waste all our Countrey with fire; massacre all the men with the sword; and leade our yong men and maydens into Captivitie. But thou, O God Almighty, hast with-held them; thou hast put them vnto flight; thou hast defeated them with thine owne Army: because thy mercy endureth for ever.

Thou,

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Thou, Lord, hast revenged thy people, because thy mercy endureth for ever.

From the very bottome of our hearts doe we giue thee thankes, O Lord, we tell forth all thy wonderfull woikes: in thee doe we rejoice, and prayse thy Name, O thou most High; for that thou hast thus repulsed our enemies. They are falne and perished in thy sight: thou, Lord, hast pleaded our cause, and thou hast executed the Iudgement; that thou mightest manifest thy selfe to be a just Judge: because thy mercy endureth for ever.

Thou remembredst vs, O faithfull God, that wee were sorely oppressed: because thy mercy endureth for ever.

The waters had gone over our soules, but thou O Lord God, gavest vs not over for a prey vnto the teeth of the enemy: because thy mercy endureth for ever.

Our soule is escaped, like a bird out of the snare of the fowler; the snare is broken, and we are delivered: because thy mercy endureth for ever.

Furthermore, wee here invoke, and from the very bottome of our hearts we beseech thee, O most mercifull God; that with thy temporall and eternall blessing thou wouldest reward, that faithfull agreement so duely performed betweene his Majestic the King of Sweden, and the Elector our Gracious Lord: be present in time to come with them, and with their Armys: let thy right hand potently affit them: grant a long life vnto them both, that their yeares may endure for ever; that so they may sit vpon the Throne for ever together before thee: afford thy

F f

good.

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goodnesse and faithfulness vnto them, which may preserue them.

Heape victories vpon them, O mercifull God ; and rowse and lift vp thy selfe against the fury of our enemies : refraine thou their malice ; cause them to fall into the pit which they haue digged for vs.

Be mindfull of our bloud, O Lord ; throw downe the wicked headlong into hell ; suffer not men to haue the dominion over vs : manifest thy wonderfull goodness, O thou preserver of them that trust in thee, against those that are enemies vnto thy right hand. Keepe vs as the apple of thine eye : protect vs vnder the shadow of thy wings : even against the wicked that destroy vs, against our enemies that on every side lye in waite for vs. Arise, O Lord, and scatter them yet more and more ; deliver our liues from the wicked, which is a sword of thine. Turne, moreover, our enemies vnto flight ; scatter them like the dust, & put them away like the clay in the streets. Remember, Lord, that the Enemies (the Pope and his followers) doe reproach thee, and that the foolish people speake ill of thy Name.

Revenge now thine owne honour, O Lord ; why shoulde thine and our enemies say, Where is now their God ? Arise vp, Lord, and overturne the *Anti-christian Papacie* : and maintaine, on the other side, thine owne Word, which is the very joy of our hearts. We verily, O Lord of *Sabbaoth*, are called after thy Name ; thou knowest that for thee alone wee suffer persecution. Deliver vs therefore out of the hand of the wicked ; and free vs from the power of Tyrants : and the more they oppose vs, the wary-

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ner let their vndertakings be. Be with vs, and stay still with vs ; that thou mayst helpe vs and deliver vs. Blesse, O God of peace, this thy people : and grant thy peace especially, vnto this whole Electorate of *Saxony* ; thou hast promised, O God, that thou wilt giue peace vnto thy people. Let righteousnesse and peace kisse each other. Grant vs a good peace : conceiue thoughts of peace vpon vs : procure thou and preserue a sweet peace within our gates.

And we on the other side will giue due thankes vnto thee for the same : we will laud and prayse thee for it : in this world for a time, and in the next vnto all eternitie. Even thee, we say, who liuest and reignest one, true, highly to be praysed, and blessed G.o D, from this time forth and for evermore, *A-*
men, Amen.

F I N I S.
